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FRANCO-GERMAN TALK SMOOTHS PATH TO PEACE

Foreign Ministers at Locarno Gain Insight Into Each Other's Viewpoint

PERSONAL CONTACTS REMOVING PREJUDICES

Poland Insistent That Guarantee Be Included—Cologne Question Looms Up

By Special Cable

LOCARNO, Swit., Oct. 8—The interview that Dr. Hans Luther, the German Chancellor, had with Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, on the outskirts of Locarno, yesterday, has done much to clear the air. It lasted more than an hour, and many difficult problems which await settlement were discussed. If complete agreement was not arrived at on certain questions, Dr. Luther and M. Briand, who parted on excellent terms, have gained a valuable insight into each other's viewpoint.

Today Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, is to have a private talk with Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, with whom he has already got on friendly terms at the conference.

These personal contacts are of the greatest value in removing prejudices, Dr. Stresemann discovering in Mr. Chamberlain all sorts of unexpected good qualities and Mr. Chamberlain finding in Dr. Stresemann not an obstinate junker but an honest, sincere man struggling to do his best to arrive at a general agreement in difficult circumstances.

Jurists Clear the Way

The jurists have now smoothed the way for an "agreement in principle" as to the form of the arbitration treaties, the politicians having adopted the view that the arbitration court should be a court of law for the interpretation of treaties and questions of international law, for the determination of facts constituting breaches of international agreement and the reparation to be made in such an event.

Obstacles may still arise when the arbitration treaties are actually drawn up, for it is difficult to draw a hard line between political issues, which are to be dealt with by conciliation boards, and legal questions. But if the German contention is finally accepted there will be room for diplomacy to work on such complex problems as the frontiers of upper Silesia and the Danzig corridor, Germany of course being pledged to abstain from all aggressive action for revision of the Versailles Treaty in this respect in the east as well as the west of Europe.

Reich Protests Guarantee

But should a dispute arise threatening war the League would then be called in. For this reason, since all these arbitration treaties pivot on the League with its sanctions against an aggressor, Germany argues there is no need for France to give any special guarantee to arbitration treaties between Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Germany in fact refuses to be placed in the invidious position of France holding a sword over it, and protests that such a guarantee would put an effective check on the work of conciliation boards, since Germany would never know when France would intervene on the side of Poland.

M. Briand, in the discussion at the conference on this question, appeared to oppose the German view, basing his objection on the nonratification

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Riffs Pressed by Combined Forces



Map Shows the Zones of Operations of the French and Spanish Forces in Their Offensive Against the Riffs. For the Moment the Bombardment of Tetuan Has Discontinued. The Point of Juncture Between the Two Forces Was in the Neighborhood of the River Kert.

ATTACK ON RIFF IS CONTINUED

Operations Carried Out in Methodical Manner—Contradictory Accounts

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Oct. 8—The allied offensive is proceeding in an orderly and methodical manner, and as it develops one can see the reason for the particular operations in certain sections. Thus the recent junction of the Spanish and French forces at Syah, in the eastern section of Riff, the former coming southwest from Melilla up the river Kert, was foreshowed by the salient which the latter had been pushing in from Kifane.

So far the Riffs have only made spasmodic attempts at resistance, perhaps reserving themselves for the winter. On one hand, accounts are frequently received of wholesale surrenders and lassitude among the tribes. On the other, an American correspondent who visited Abd-el-Krim last year, and who is now again in Riff, reports that the natives are displaying greater determination and unity than ever.

There is another lull in the bombardment of Tetuan, but apparently not because the Moors have been driven off, but because they accepted the payment offered by the Moorish inhabitants to desist. The shelling has done little damage and the panic subsided.

FEZ, French Morocco, Oct. 8 (AP)—Intermittent rainstorms continue to hamper the French operations against the Moorish tribesmen. The wide flanking movement by cavalry forces equivalent to two divisions started from Camp Berteaux, on the extreme eastern end of the line, with the object of making resistance against the advances of the French toward Ajdir impossible, has been postponed on account of weather conditions.

North of Kifane, General Boichut's Nineteenth Corps has forged ahead, hampered but not discouraged by the rain. It has now established itself along a line 15 miles north of Kifane and 25 miles from Ajdir, occupying a series of positions, naturally strong and easily defended.

The ultimate objective of the columns working up the valleys of the Chanuia and Ouizert is the capture of the last line of passes separating the Taza basin from the Riff country, thus wresting from Abd-el-Krim, the rebel leader, all that part of unpacified Morocco east of a line running from Ajdir to Kifane. Behind the shelter of this line it is planned by the French to establish strong posts, capable of holding out through the winter season, when military activities will cease.

RUBBER RESTRICTION MAY BE REMOVED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 8—Following a jump of 4s. a pound in the price of spot rubber yesterday, a delegation representing five organizations of British manufacturers of rubber and motorcars called at the Colonial Office, with strong representations calling for the abandonment of the Stevenson rubber restriction plan.

The delegation declared itself greatly concerned at the prospects of rubber prices, supplies and employment. A promise was made that the entire problem should be reconsidered by the Colonial Office, with the possibility of the restriction removal.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Oct. 8 (AP)—In sympathy with world prices, the rubber market here has risen over 50 cents to 2 rupees 31 cents a pound since Sept. 13, and it is believed the upward movement will continue. Stocks on Oct. 5 were reported 400 tons lower.

FLORENCE MASONIC LODGES DISSOLVED

ROME, Oct. 8 (AP) — The Grand Master of Freemasonry in Italy has issued a decree dissolving all Masonic lodges in the city and province of Florence.

Clashes between Freemasons and Fascisti in Florence occurred last Saturday. Roberto Farinacci, secretary of the Fascisti Party, has gone to Florence to compose the situation.

DR. SCHACHT TO VISIT AMERICA

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, has reserved passage on the steamer Deutschland, leaving Hamburg tomorrow for America. He is returning the visit here of Benjamin Strong, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, he declares, and his mission is entirely personal.

Return to Republic Urged by Dr. Frank

By the Associated Press

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 8

AMERICAN leaders and statesmen will some day refuse to be mere instructed messenger boys and the American people will be driven back to the conclusion that the fundamentals of a Republic are soundest, said Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, in an address here. "America has slowly been drifting away from a true Republic toward a Democracy," he said, after defining a Democracy as a Government of "instructed delegates" and a Republic as a Government of "selected representatives."

FORD AIRPLANE PURCHASED BY WANAMAKER'S

First Merchant Agent in 1904, Store Now Opens Airplane Department

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8 (Special)—Henry Ford has sold his first airplane. It has been purchased for the new airplane department of the John Wanamaker Company of New York and Philadelphia, for delivery at the Mineola, L. I., flying field. It is significant that John Wanamaker was the first merchant to handle Ford automobiles extensively. An agency was given the concern early in 1904, and the cars were sold in both New York and Philadelphia.

Leroy Manning, a Ford pilot, left the Ford airport, Dearborn, at 3 p. m. yesterday, flying the plane to Mineola via Cleveland. It is a standard Stout all-metal airplane, the same as used in express and mail service between Detroit and Chicago. Four passengers can be carried. The passenger compartment is upholstered in leather. The freight compartment is in the rear of the passengers' seats, and there are also two pilot seats with dual control.

The signature of "John Wanamaker" is painted on either side of the plane. In a large circle under each wing were initials "J. W." with the figure "No. 1, made by Ford." with the name in the familiar script, painted on either side of the tail.

Reports are current here that the John Wanamaker No. 1 was the first of a fleet to be acquired by the eastern company if the machine proves its durability. There is a possibility that the Wanamaker company may enter the field as a distributor of airplanes manufactured by Ford. The present order was placed several months ago through a Ford branch in Chester, Pa.

It was stated at the Ford airport that the machine which Pilot Manning took to Mineola carried an unassembled automobile truck and merchandise. It was the plan to assemble the truck at Roosevelt Field and then load the airplane on the truck for delivery to the New York store.

This first Ford airplane to be sold is a duplicate of the machine which made the best elapsed time in the Edsel Ford reliability tour last week. It has a wing spread of 58ft. 4in. and is equipped with a 400-horsepower Liberty motor.

NEW ENGLAND RENAISSANCE IS FORECAST

Channing H. Cox Speaker at Co-operative Bank League Annual Convention

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special)—That Boston and New England show a renaissance in development and not a decadence was the contention of Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, in his address before the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League at the New Ocean House today.

Mr. Cox outlined the great natural and economic advantages of New England, paid tribute to its thrift, its vision and efficiency, and urged a greater spirit of co-operation among its boards of trade, its manufacturers, its men in every phase of banking, and its people generally.

Must Stop Groaning

"We must stop groaning and start grinning," he said. "We have reason to believe in the future of New England; New England mills produce 16 per cent of the cotton of the world, 7 per cent of the wool, and 40 per cent of the footwear are made in its factories.

"Its banks have 11 per cent of the total deposits of the country. I believe that the principal question of the New England manufacturer is salesmanship."

"The completion of the Panama Canal has changed the position of New England," he continued. "Its possibilities for Pacific and South American trade are practically unlimited. In 1923 the total trade with South America was $400,000,000, while for 1924 it was $720,000,000. If you think Boston is not holding its own, let me remind you that in 1923, the last figures available, its total incoming and outgoing freight was 13,589,000 tons."

Mr. Cox urged acceptance of the challenge of the past that did so much for New England and pledged assurance to the future that the present generation would not fail.

The convention opened with a welcoming address by Michael L. Sullivan of Salem, president of the Essex Bar Association.

"You men of the co-operative banks have a great work cut out for you," he said, "because you must realize that you have it in your power to instill into people the idea that there is something worth while in saving and that if they desire happiness and contentment you have the goods to sell them."

Joshua B. Merrill of Salem, president of the league, outlined the progress of co-operative banking in the past decade. From assets of $91,000,000 in 1914 it has grown to $312,000,000 in 1924, with 46,000 real estate borrowers in 1914 and 102,000 in 1924. About 250 delegates were present at the morning session. Ernest A. Hale, fourth vice-president of the United States League, gave a report of the annual convention which was held last June at Atlantic City.

Mr. Henderson Speaks

James D. Henderson, of Henderson & Ross, and president of the Investors' Mortgage Corporation, spoke on the subject, "Where Do We Go From Here?" a review and forecast of real estate conditions.

In the course of his remarks, President Henderson paid tribute to the splendid work which the co-operative banks have done in assisting in needed home construction, and he predicted an even greater field of usefulness for these institutions. In particular, Mr. Henderson stressed the fact that we have by no means reached the saturation point in residential construction—pointing out the rapidity with which the numerous apartment houses in and about Boston are being filled. He also expressed his belief that the real need of today is for homes, and stated that the need will continue for several years to come.

An interesting point in his address was the statement that in addition to borrowing from co-operative banks, the average man has learned the advantages of investing in them and is more and more tending to buy their shares and those of other good real estate investment companies.

Members of the Massachusetts League, with their wives and women friends, were guests at luncheon at the Lynn Rotary Club.

Higher Freight Rates Declared Aid to New England Agriculture

Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner, Says Under Stimluation of the New Situation Farming in East Is Being Reorganized on New Basis

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special)—That growing rural prosperity is a boon to the big metropolitan centers was pointed out by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture of Massachusetts, in his address at the second day of the fifth annual Hancock fair. He noted the great change that has come about with increased freight rates which have enabled the farmers of New England to raise produce in competition with western produce, formerly shipped here in quantity under low rates and low cost of production.

"Under the stimulation of the new situation," he said, "agriculture in the east is being reorganized on a new basis and is emerging in a form and magnitude far different from the past. One of the important aspects of the new agriculture is its recognition by Chambers of Commerce and other business and industrial organizations as having a close fundamental connection with the business prosperity of the State. There is, all along the line, a new interest in agriculture."

"The farmers themselves have had an awakening to the close relationship between their prosperity and the prosperity of business. So long as Massachusetts raises such a small proportion of the food it consumes, the farmers might better set themselves to raising the higher priced, more perishable products which the consumers demand and will pay for, than to continue to raise products which can be raised more cheaply elsewhere. Boston is one of the richest cities in the United States. Here lies the opportunity for the farmers to raise food for the classes who can afford to pay the higher prices for it."

"There are more co-operative buying and selling enterprises in Massachusetts per square-mile than in any other state in the Union. These organizations are writing a new chapter in the agriculture of the Commonwealth. They are meeting special problems in special ways."

Nation's Co-operation Aids German University Students

Dr. Schairer Says Movement Has Built up a Basis for World Understanding

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—"Through the co-operation of the students of the United States and some 43 other nations, the 90,000 university students of Germany are again able to carry on their work unhampered by the hardships that confronted them after the war."

This declaration was made by Dr. Reinhold Schairer, director of the German Students' Co-operative Association, at a luncheon here, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and the World's Christian Student Federation. He continued: "In addition—and more important—there has been built up, as a result of this world-wide student co-operation, a basis for Christian understanding and peace as significant as any development since the war."

Fostering Good Will

Educators, religious leaders and represenatives of the European student relief which has raised several millions of dollars through the students of the United States for the aid of destitute students throughout all of Europe, were present. Conrad Hoffman of the World's Student Christian Federation, who has had charge of this work in Europe, also spoke at the luncheon, describing in his address international student gatherings recently held where students of the various nations engaged in the war met together in the most complete friendship.

"It is a significant thing," said Mr. Hoffman, "that during the last four years, in the midst of the bitterness and suffering that has followed the war, there have arisen, in addition to the organizations already in existence, four great international student organizations—all designed to foster good will among the student members of the younger generation."

Dr. Schairer made a report on the progress of the German university co-operation association, which enrolls in its membership every university and higher technical school student in all of Germany.

"One of the most signicant developments which this association has brought about," Dr. Schairer said, "is the establishment of a new understanding between the students and the laboring classes. Before the war these two groups were separated by a wide gulf.

$475,000 in Loans Made

"Since the war both students and laborers have been thrown together, and as the students, through our self-help enterprise, came to know the laborers and the laborers the students, they came to appreciate each other's point of view. At the present time the labor unions of Germany provide work for 20,000 university students every year in their trades, without requiring them to become members of the unions."

"Through the co-operation of American students and the other young people who have assisted us," he continued, "we have been able to build dormitories, establish stores, purchase books in quantities, and operate cafeterias. The living expenses of the average university student have been cut down fully 50 per cent as a result of our work. Through a fund established for students we have loaned $475,000 to 5000 students each year.

"The significant thing about this work is that it has touched every one of the 48 universities of my country, and there is not a single university student unaware of the unselfish help which has come from America. This realization has brought a spiritual return far more important than the material help. These young men will be the leaders of the new Germany two decades hence. At that time the bonds of good will forged during these critical post-war years will serve as a strong tie of fellowship between the statesmen of various lands. The student friendship fund has been an investment in world brotherhood."

BOSTON AIR LINE TO HELP TRADE

Public Support Needed Says Head of Merger to Make It a Success

"What we need now is public support and co-operation to make air transportation a successful service," said W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, and president of a new consolidation of the Colonial Air Lines of Naugatuck, Conn., and the Eastern Air Transport Company of New York.

Announcement last night of the consolidation coincided with the awarding of contracts to carry air mail between Boston, Harford, and New York City, to the Colonial Air Lines, and was a distinct encouragement to those interested in the development of aviation along practical commercial lines.

The new company has the support of many prominent New England and New York business men. Chairman of the board of directors will be John H. Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, and Howard Coonley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company and former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is a vice-president. Juan T. Trippe, a 1920 Yale graduate, former army aviator, and head of the Bolivian Aircraft Company, will be a vice-president and the general manager. Among other vice-presidents are Col. Leonard S. Horner of the Acme Wire Company, New Haven, Conn.; Harris Whittemore Jr., now president of the Colonial Lines; Sherman M. Fairchild, president of the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation of New York.

Aims of the New Company

"The new company," said Mr. Bullard, "has the support of successful business men who desire to unite in an earnest, sincere effort to promote commercial aviation. The stable success of air lines in Europe, where there is available a real network, which links on a regular schedule not only England, France, Italy, and Germany, but Scandinavian and Balkan countries as well, ought to be an encouragement to Americans.

"Commercial aviation here has to get along without the governmental subsidies which provide from 30 to 50 per cent of the support of European lines, and we are convinced that we can succeed. Demand for commercial aviation has quickened in the East, and we believe it to be sufficient to warrant our expansion. Air lines will cut down the tremendous distances which have been one of the chief problems in transportation in the United States since the days of ox teams. Modern business is confronted today in just as real a degree with these distances, and aviation presents a hitherto little tried solution.

"The air is a comparatively new artery of commerce, waiting to be turned to business value. Our company will do a great deal beside carrying mails. We plan to transport many forms of express and perishable freight. Perhaps a passenger service will be a further development.

Begin With Six Airplanes

"We will start with six planes, each of which will ordinarily carry 1000 pounds of freight. We have contracted to carry all the air mail that is posted for our route, but we do not anticipate being overloaded.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

SALARIES ADVISED WITH BUDGET PLAN FOR HOME MAKERS

Systematic Saving Promised in Business Basis for Home Management

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—The wives of America would be paid $17,000,000,000 a year for their services if they were put on a $15 a week salary, W. A. Johnson, of Galveston, Tex., president of the Laundry Owners' National Association, told members.

"Weekly pay roll of the 22,000,000 wives and home managers of the United States would be $330,000,000 at $15 a week each," he said. "Half the sum would be sufficient to pay all expenses of running the Government of the United States, both state and local.

"The reason women don't receive pay as home managers is that as an average they are lacking in business sense. Women don't demand a business basis because they are used to a sentimental basis.

"If home managers were put on a salary in accordance with the means of the family, nearly all budget economists are convinced it would be an economical move. Budget systems for the family would be facilitated and saving would be systematic."

Banker in College to Study Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Oct. 8

L. F. ARNOLD, state Representative, banker, husband and father, has entered University of Chicago to study theory of politics and law, it is announced by the university. He plans to spend four or five years in pursuit of his studies and upon completion of courses in the Chicago University colleges and law school will continue in political life. His term in the Legislature expires in 1927.

UNIFIED TRAFFIC LAWS ARE URGED BY MOTOR CLUB

Results of Research, Made in Interests of Safety, Made Public

Advocating nation-wide and uniform regulations to control automobile traffic so that the confusion caused by laws different in every city may be removed, the Boston Motor Club today made public a list of recommendations which it has gleaned from a long investigation of the subject. Peculiar local conditions may be governed by a more extensively specialized police force, the report says.

Neither the research nor the conclusions of the club are confined to Boston, but survey the whole field of motor transportation.

Important recommendations include the establishment of a safety engineering bureau within each police department to make a specialized study of every community's traffic problems; an official campaign of education to be inaugurated by the National Safety Congress, to give the public a thorough knowledge of traffic procedure and problems; isolation of motor truck traffic whenever possible, and in other cases an insistence that it keep closely to the right hand side of the road; adoption of a uniform system of mechanical signals which shall be understood and used by all; drafting of a nation-wide, uniform drivers' license law.

Points to Means of Control

Daniel S. Hickey, president of the Boston Motor Club, in a statement attached to the list of recommendations, pointed out that one of the most valuable means of controlling motorists was the power of the courts to revoke licenses. He said:

"It's the control the law gives us after a license is issued which is important. On the back of the uniform license which we hope to adopt, should be noted all cases of previous arrest or accident. Over the heads of all drivers should be constantly the power of the courts to revoke the right to drive for at least two years with drastic punishment for violations during the period of annulment.

"Not only would this law be the greatest check on all kinds of recklessness and carelessness, but it would give us a control we do not have over criminals who operate in stolen automobiles.

"We could check a great deal of crime in advance in this way. On suspicion the driver of a car would be asked to show his license. Of course, thieves could steal licenses as well as cars, but we could make them compare their own writing with the signatures on the licenses."

The club's report pointed out that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

FARM BUREAU DECLINES PART IN SUIT ON DAYLIGHT SAVING

While Opposing Change From Standard Time, Federation Will Not Participate in Court Action Against Massachusetts Officials to Test Law

Refusing to participate in the suit of the State Grange against Massachusetts officials to test the constitutionality of their enforcement of the daylight saving law, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation declared in a statement today that it considered the action ill-advised. The federation, while reiterating its general opposition to daylight saving, announced that it would continue its campaign only along educational lines.

"Until the majority of voters of the State are for standard time, the Farm Bureau believes that daylight saving is likely to continue in some form," the statement said. Explaining its reasons for declining to participate with the State Grange in the suit, the statement added:

The Farm Bureau was not a party to the action in any way. The first it knew of it, except unofficially, was when the announcement appeared in the papers. The Farm Bureau legislative committee carefully canvassed the possibility of a court proceeding more than a year ago and was advised by competent authority not to undertake it. Had the Farm Bureau been fully informed of the plan of the Grange to bring suit, it would have felt it unwise to join in the action for the following reasons:

Public Opinion to Rule

First—The directors of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation feel that the settlement of the daylight-saving question depends on public opinion rather than on court action. The Farm Bureau has kept steadily at the job of showing the unfairness and inconvenience of the daylight-saving system and has played a large part in the steadily increasing opposition to it. Without question, it was largely the tactful and unceasing work of the Farm Bureau Legislative Committee, headed by William P. Wharton of Groton, that brought the question to a popular vote last November and secured such a favorable result.

Local Option Suggested

Second — The straw vote taken last year showed conclusively that a large proportion of the area of the State wanted standard time. This might have paved the way for bringing in a local option bill in the coming Legislature, with some reasonable expectation of its passage. Any such forward step has been made difficult now until the court action is settled.

The Farm Bureau officers cannot help feeling that it would have been better to have capitalized the advantage gained on the straw vote taken last year, and to have pushed on for a more favorable decision in a free and open contest.

Third. The Farm Bureau believes that daylight saving is a nuisance, that it is an unfair system, that in many cases it results in actual loss of money to the farmers, and that it is a serious menace to the well-being of children. To go beyond this and to claim that daylight saving is responsible for a deteriorating agriculture, in the face of the widespread belief that the efficient farmers of Massachusetts are steadily improving their condition and that the standards of living of farmers in Massachusetts are steadily rising, and to quote figures of losses that will be difficult or impossible to substantiate, is treading on dangerous ground and is likely to bring the whole standard time cause into disrepute.

The Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation could not, for the above reasons; have been a party to the court action of the Grange. Nevertheless it will be ready to congratulate the Grange heartily if the test case does away with daylight saving in Massachusetts. Meanwhile the Farm Bureau will continue unremittingly to push the work for the repeal of this law, believing that standard time eventually will prevail.

AIR-MAIL LINES PROVE SUCCESS AND WIN PRAISE

Chicago-New York Overnight Service Doubles and Still Grows

CONSIDER PLANS TO CUT TIME 45 MINUTES

Boston Is to Be Included in Chain—Many Letters Laud Benefits

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 8—Analysis of specific cases of bankers, brokers, merchants and others who use the Chicago-New York over-nig air mail shows vast benefits now being enjoyed by business and professional men here resulting from this service. Business of the air mail has more than doubled since flights were started in July; 18 out of 21 mails from Chicago during September reached New York in ample time the next day for early morning delivery and for bank clearances; a greater volume of mail is sent from Chicago than is dispatched from New York City to the west.

This steady progress was revealed in an interview with B. F. Meyers, assistant traffic manager in charge of air mail here, who announced two proposed important improvements. One is the establishment of an airplane service between Chicago and Boston contingent on the projected New York-Boston route. Bids are now in for such service, he said. Chicago mail destined for Boston would be transferred at New York.

The other improvement is a plan now under consideration to truck New York-bound mail from Hadley landing field to Newark, N. J., so that it can be sped on any of the frequent trains into New York. This would save about 45 minutes in getting into New York, Mr. Meyers said. At present there is a handicap because mail is moved from the field to New Brunswick, N. J., from which only two early morning trains leave for New York. A result is that if these trains are missed a delay occurs.

Mr. Meyers, in speaking of the fact that there is a greater volume of air mail sent overnight from Chicago to New York than the eastern city forwards to the west, said:

Business Men Alert

"Business men here are alert to the advantages to them of using the overnight mail," he said. "They are daily demonstrating this. Increased volume of business is one indication. The 1000 letters expressing approval of the services that have been received in the last few weeks are another testimonial."

Analysis of some of these letters was made. More than 20 distinct branches of industry, business and professions are represented. The vice-president of one of the largest mail order houses in the world, a Chicago establishment, wrote to Mr. Meyers:

"Our investigation of our use of the overnight air mail between here and New York shows that it is of considerable benefit to us. Where it is necessary to place orders for foreign merchandise on outgoing ships with insufficient time to reach New York by the regular mail, we have found the air mail of great value. We have been receiving first-class service with practically no interruptions and I am looking forward to the time when air mail service will be maintained between practically all larger cities throughout the United States. We will then be able further to improve our service to customers, particularly on replacement of repair parts and other small items."

This concern has appreciably reduced telegraph tolls by substitution of the air mail, the officer stated.

A vice-president of one of the largest banks in the city wrote:

"In September our checks arrived in time for clearing in New York the following morning after mailing 16 of our 21 dispatches, thus saving us one day's interest in the total amount of $2500 for the month. Clearings were in excess of $20,000,000. We are thoroughly sold on the service."

Various Industries Use It

An officer of a big industrial corporation said:

"We have found the service satisfactory. From an operating standpoint, the Chicago-New York night air mail is undoubtedly a success, and will increase in popularity as time passes."

The senior partner of a law firm reports:

"We have used the mail extensively since it was started July 1, and are receiving wonderful service. We appreciate it and are getting many advantages. No doubt, patronage will be increased as the quick service and manifold advantages become better known."

From one of the largest department stores in the world this tribute came:

"We are well pleased with the service and will continue using it, of course. One suggestion is that the Chicago airplane field be located neare. to the principal business district."

Now it requires an hour for the truck journey from the down-town post office to the field at Maywood, a western suburb. Groups interested in commercial aviation here are co-operating to establish a vast landing field along the lake front, within 10 minutes' automobile journey to the post office.

A broker having offices here, in New York and Boston, said:

"We have been using the service for our regular business and found it absolutely satisfactory in every respect. It saves time and money. I congratulate you."

An insurance company character-

ized the service as "A-1." Quick settlements of claims are made possible, the official stated. Steamship companies here are using the overnight air mail. One company declared in a letter that it saves 80 per cent of approximately $1000 formerly spent monthly in telegraph tolls for booking and other business. Distributors of motion picture films report large savings as an extra day's use of the film is thus obtained. As film rentals frequently are in excess of $1000 a day this saving to the industry is regarded by movie men as an important service of air mail.

COW BETTER ENGINE THAN FORD'S MOTOR, SAYS DAIRY EXPERT

Nebraska College Husbandman Says Four-Legged Milk Producer Efficient

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Prof. H. P. Davis, head of the dairy husbandry department of the State College of Agriculture, takes direct issue with Henry Ford with respect to the future of the dairy cow. Mr. Ford recently predicted that in time the dairy cow will rank with the dodo in importance in the animal world.

"Mr. Ford's idea apparently was," said Mr. Davis, "that machinery will be developed that will produce milk and cream more efficiently and economically than the dairy cow. Mr. Ford's mechanical genius will be readily conceded, but dairy husbandry experts will insist that until Mr. Ford can produce an engine that will better utilize the energy in the fuel it consumes than does the dairy cow, his opinion ought not to control the situation.

"The fact of the matter is that Mr. Ford's greatest triumph, the engine that motivates his car, utilizes but 18 to 20 per cent of the energy contained in the gasoline it consumes, whereas the ordinary beef steer uses 50 per cent and the dairy cow 70 per cent of the energy stored in the feed consumed.

"We cannot, of course, operate the dairy cow on a diet of gasoline, nor Mr. Ford's engine upon balanced rations of feed, but as matters now stand, dairy husbandry has produced a machine that operates more than three times as efficiently as does Mr. Ford's finest product, and that is glory enough. The milk-producing machine is also growing in efficiency faster than the automobile engine. The average dairy cow in Nebraska produces 109 pounds of butterfat a year. The total could easily be raised to 300 pounds by better feeding and better handling, while here at the farm we have 11 Holsteins that averaged over 800 pounds of butterfat last year, or, to be exact, 1074 pounds of butter each.

"When the farmer devotes as much time and thought to improving the efficiency of his dairy cows as he does to making operate more smoothly the engine he buys from Mr. Ford, he will have made impossible the fulfillment of the latter's prediction as the ultimate end of the animals."

RICHMOND TO RADIOCAST

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Richmond's radio station, which will open Nov. 1 will be known at WRVA. The cost of construction and installation will amount to $60,000, and it is estimated that it will cost approximately $40,000 yearly to operate it. The wavelength has not been decided upon.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on "Christian Science: the Religion of Reality," by Robert S. Ross, C. S., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church edifice, 142 Sycamore Street, 8.

Dinner, Wholesale Grocers' Association, Copley Plaza, 7.

Dinner, Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 6:45.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"The Right to Strike," 8:15.
Hollis—Glenn Hunter in "Young Woodley," 8:15.
Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
New Park—"The Show-Off," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Tremont—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15.

Photoplays

Fenway—"Not So Long Ago" and "The Coming of Amos."
Tremont Temple—"The Iron Horse," 2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Meeting of the Association to Abolish War, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, 2:30, public.

Dinner, Women's City Club of Boston, in honor of Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, 6:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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FRANCO-GERMAN TALK AIDS PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Geneva Protocol which requires all questions to be submitted to compulsory arbitration.

There the matter rests at the moment, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that an advance toward an agreement was made on this most perplexing question yesterday.

Dr. Eduard Benès, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, declares that he will do his best to prevent a deadlock, and is convinced that the corner can be turned. But the Polish view is still to be stated and Poland is insistent that France guarantee it in the treaty with Germany.

Question of Cologne

Nor is the question of the entry of Germany into the League yet solved, the preliminary discussion at the conference being not to the liking of Germany, which fears it might become the scene of war between Russia and the League if Russia attacked Rumania or Poland. The obligations of Article 16 of the Covenant, Germany argues, would oblige it to lend assistance to the League, which would be regarded as a hostile act by Russia.

Beyond this looms the question of the evacuation of Cologne, without which the German delegates assert the Reichstag would never ratify the pact. It would immensely strengthen Dr. Stresemann's position if the Allies could make a generous gesture about Cologne, fixing even a provisional date for the evacuation, the public of Germany believing that the Cologne question has nothing to do with disarmament, but regarding evacuation as the acid test of the Allies' sincerity.

The conference meets again today, when it is understood the general discussion will be continued.

German Public Uneasy About Locarno Negotiations

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 8—Public opinion is manifesting extreme uneasiness about the Locarno negotiations. The French attitude over the proposed eastern pacts arouses suspicion, and it is further declared that pending the arrival of the Polish Foreign Minister, Count Skrzynski, may lead to serious trouble.

Undoubtedly the German Nationalists and extreme Conservatives are yet another menace. The Deutsche Zeitung, for instance, hopes some obstacle may yet be found which will put an end to Dr. Stresemann's "destructive" policy. It continues: "We want to shipwreck the entire plan of the Allies," while the Conservative Berliner Börsen Zeitung holds that any German delegate who yields to the Allies unconditionally should be brought before the Federal Court.

The alleged allied complaint that Germany is not showing much inclination to yield in its views in the present conference is declared here to be an attempt to blame Germany for the breakdown of the conference, should such occur. With the same justice, one could say the Allies do not give in either, it is pointed out here.

The publication of excerpts of the alleged draft of the Security Pact in L'Epoca Roma caused no little excitement and anger in political circles here.

The Liberal Börsen Courier accuses the Bolsheviki and Fascisti of trying to sabotage the conference by such indiscretions.

France in Conciliatory Mood, Says James G. Macdonald

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—"France, for the first time since the armistice, is prepared to lead the way in Europe to conciliatory settlement of the problems left by the war," according to James G. Macdonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, who has just returned here from a trip of several months through Europe. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Macdonald said that at the recent session of the League of Nations, which he attended, and now at Locarno, "French statesmen are speaking on behalf of a nation that is willing to sacrifice in the interests of European peace." Continuing, he said:

This attitude was reflected at the Assembly, where the French, more than the representatives of any other nation, were striving earnestly to make some progress toward solving the question of arms limitation, disarmament, arbitration treaties and other vital problems which confronted the League. The fact is, in France a peace-time clearness of vision is being restored. The result of that conciliatory point of view will be evidenced, I believe, in the results of the Locarno.

Not only has conciliation come to dominate the international outlook in France, according to Mr. Macdonald, but it is also more and more apparent in Germany. "It cannot be denied, he said, "but that the question of Germany's eastern frontier is far from settled. I talked with a great many Germans and, without exception, they referred to German-Polish settlement as 'nonsense.' But in regard to western Europe, the preponderance of sentiment in Germany favors a very different rapprochement with France. It is probable, moreover, that when this rapprochement is achieved—as I believe it may be achieved at Locarno—the questions of eastern Europe will be less difficult of solution."

Mr. Macdonald found that, in regard to the League of Nations, there was less and less discussion and an almost universal acceptance of the League "as the most important piece of machinery for international cooperation now in existence. American membership in the League would prove a source of great strength, but American membership is no longer vital for the preservation of the life of the League itself."

Statesmen in Conference

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 8 (AP)—A new incident, believed to be of vital importance in its bearing on the success of the Locarno security conference, came today in the form of a long private meeting between Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Austen Chamberlain.

Like Dr. Luther and M. Briand who met yesterday, Dr. Streseman and Mr. Chamberlain not only discussed the problems immediately before the conference but the whole range of European questions on which mutual understanding and agreement are essential before political reconstruction can be achieved.

Mr. Chamberlain is anxious to serve as mediator between the opposing views of France and Germany on the problem of a French guarantee for Poland. The two statesmen went over this matter in an endeavor to find a formula.

While this private conference was under way, the other delegates were resting in preparation for the plenary session this afternoon.

Meanwhile the juridical exprts completed a new draft of the arbitration features of the Rhine pact of guarantees, which the French say they are confident the Germans can accept. It involves obligatory arbitration of all disputes which might arise under the operation of the Rhine treaty. This means that one of the main features of the Geneva Peace Protocol will be in corporated into an important treaty.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO EARL OF READING

Mutual Appeals Made for Gestures of Good Will

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Oct. 8—At a farewell banquet in honor of the Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India, Mohammad Shafi, an ex-Cabinet minister, appealed for some generous British gesture at the present psychological moment, when the Swarajists even had shown co-operation in the Assembly—a gesture satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the people.

Lord Reading, responding, said that England was waiting a gesture of good will and co-operation from India. He admitted that the atmosphere today was better than ever before during his viceroyalty, but he regretted that India had not grasped the hand held out across the sea from England. He also said that the Legislative Assembly had completely gone back on the policy of having the Indian constitution for India conceived on Oriental lines, and now wanted a constitution based on the parliamentary institutions evolved in Great Britain, without qualification or adaptation to suit the peculiar conditions of India.

AMERICA CONCERNED IN OUTCOME OF THE LOCARNO CONFERENCE

Another Disarmament Agreement May Be Discussed at Washington If Security Pacts Are Entered Into

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Although the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, will not dispatch Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Switzerland, to the Locarno "peace conference," or send any other unofficial observer, the United States has the widest interest in its success. That Government was not invited to the conference, and probably would have declined to participate, on the ground tha. it is dealing with purely European affairs. But that does not mean that the United States has no concern in its outcome. America has, in fact, real concern in this first genuine effort, since Versailles, to wipe out post-war animosities in Europe and get the Old World back on a basis of common confidence and economic stability.

The United States' interest is general rather than specific, but direct and important. It is threefold in character. The United States longs for tranquillity in Europe (1) because assurance of peace means reduction in expenditure on armament; (2) because substantial cuts in armament budgets will enable France, Italy, Belgium, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugoslavia the more speedily and comfortably to pay America the money they owe it; and (3) because banishment of European war bogeys will hasten the possibility of a second disarmament conference.

Size of European Armies

President Coolidge has repeatedly indicated that he is ready to propose another conference the moment European conditions justify it. The Administration recognizes that as long as the "psychology of fear" permeates Europe from Siberia to the North Sea and from the Bay of Biscay to Archangel no military power across the Atlantic would seriously consider limitation of armament. Today several of them, as far as land strength is concerned, are armed to the teeth. It is a question whether France or Russia has the larger number of men actually under arms, but they are both military powers of greater might than they were in 1913. Even the smaller nations, like Italy, Belgium, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugoslavia maintain military establishments vastly bigger than the skeleton army sustained by the United States.

These countries tax themselves burdensomely to keep these armies going. They do not do so because they worship militarism. The World War cured nearly everybody in Europe of militarism. What impels continental Europe to spend its substance on armies is mutual fear between adjacent countries and a genuine belief that self-defense calls for strong armies. Locarno's underlying purpose is to obliterate these fears and destroy these beliefs. If it can be so, hundreds of millions of dollars of European money will be available for other purposes.

Liquidation of Debts

One of the purposes to which the United States Government would certainly expect these liberated funds to be devoted is the liquidation of debts to us. If France, for example, receives guarantees at Locarno that its eastern frontier is not, within the measureable future, in danger of attack in a German war of revenge, the French might be able to slice their $350,000,000 military budget in half. That would enable them to pay off both their American and British war indebtedness in big annual installments. Smaller countries, released from their fears, would be correspondingly "flush" and be able to divert money either to liquidation of their American debts or for other non-militaristic purposes. The United States for six years has taken the "war psychology" of Europe into consideration in contemplating certain countries' "capacity to pay." Washington will consider that capacity very materially enhanced if Europe, after Locarno, accustoms itself to think in terms of peace instead of in terms of ever-threatening war.

Difficulties to Be Faced

The Coolidge Administration knows there are many difficulties to be faced at Locarno and does not expect the millennium to result from it. But if the security pacts to be discussed there can be achieved, the President would hold the time for another disarmament conference at least to be in sight. The only sort of a conference the United States would take part in is one called by itself, or by the world powers acting independently as powers, not as the League of Nations. A League conference is taboo in Washington. If Europe should indicate a preference for a conference there rather than here, the United States Government would probably interpose no objection. It might readily assent to the view that as land armaments, in which our country is relatively disinterested, would be the main topic of discussion, the conference should be held in the region where huge land armaments abound.

United States Army

The United States has little or nothing to offer in the way of reduction of military armaments. Our army establishment is already down to the bone—indeed, below the bone, our military authorities think. If Great Britain, France, Japan, and Italy want more naval disarmament, they would undoubtedly find America ready to go as far as they do. This Government has never considered that the work of the Washington Conference of 1921-22 would be complete until auxiliary craft—cruisers destroyers, submarines, and naval aircraft—are brought within a limitation scheme.

Washington is not surprised by the attempts of Mr. Tchitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister, to intrigue against the success of the Locarno meeting by dangling baits before Poland and Germany. Russian policy is avowedly to keep "the capitalistic powers" in a state of unrest and common mistrust. That is held to be in the interest of the Communist world revolution. Yet American statesmen recognize that no scheme of European land disarmament can be considered effective unless some way is found of bringing Russia within it. That will be the next problem for European diplomatists to work out if results at Locarno are achieved.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; continued cool, gentle shifting winds.

New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably light showers tonight, moderate winds mostly north and northwest.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	46	Memphis	62
Atlantic City	48	Montreal	44
Boston	48	Nantucket	52
Buffalo	48	New Orleans	76
Calgary	20	New York	48
Charleston	76	Philadelphia	49
Chicago	50	Pittsburgh	44
Denver	36	Portland, Me.	46
Des Moines	46	Portland, Ore.	50
Eastport	42	San Francisco	56
Galveston	80	St. Louis	54
Hatteras	62	St. Paul	40
Helena	32	Seattle	42
Jacksonville	76	Tampa	74
Kansas City	48	Washington	50
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:49 p. m.; Friday, 4:23 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:46 p. m.

Sir Frederick Maurice Finds Result Justifies Prohibition in United States

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 8

MAJ.-GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE, Director of Military Operations on the British Imperial General Staff in the Great War, in an article in the Daily News, entitled "Prohibition in America," says that after his recent five months' visit and observation in the United States he found general agreement that the "saloon had gone forever and that many persons of moderate views hold that that result alone has justified the experiment."

Commenting on the enforcement difficulty on the Atlantic coast, he says: "It is somewhat of a shock to an Englishman to find the law openly disregarded by people of the highest respectability. The crimes of violence are mostly perpetrated by immigrants who have arrived comparatively recently, and who do not come from a class in which one would expect to find local respect for the law, prohibition or no prohibition.

"The prohibitionists point with pride to the undoubted increase in savings bank deposits. Every factory owner or manager in the land, with whom I discussed the question, was in favor of prohibition, on the ground that it had improved both the capacity and the general well-being of the workers and that there is less drunkenness.

"The general conclusion of my observations is that prohibition has broken down in certain parts of the country; that almost anywhere the rich are able to get as much drink as they want; but that in a great part of the United States prohibition is effective, as far as the workers and persons of moderate means are concerned."

SCOTS CONDEMN ANTI-STRIKE MOVE

Miners Oppose New Maintenance Organization

GLASGOW, Scotland, Oct. 8 (AP)—The organization for the maintenance of supplies in case of a general strike was condemned at a conference of the Scottish miners here today. A resolution protesting against such an organization being formed in the United Kingdom was passed. The resolution expressed the view that such an organization would be used against the miners if an industrial conflict occurred in which the miners were involved.

Robert Smillie, member of Parliament and president of the Scottish Miners' Federation, in an address said it was the Government's business to protect the people and not the business of a private body of men. He regarded the "O. M. S." as the organization for the maintenance of supplies is coming to be known, as a menace to organized labor and intended to help the capitalists "continue the enslavement of the workers."

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Attempts of British Fascisti to enroll as special constables have been abandoned in Liverpool, Wolverhampton and Manchester.

A letter from the chief constable of Manchester to the commander of the Manchester Fascisti was read at a meeting of the Manchester City Council yesterday. In declining the offer of the Fascisti to join the special constabulary the chief constable said he was confident the citizens of Manchester were as ready now to help the police in maintaining order as they had been in the past.

SARGENT EXHIBIT FOR MUSEUM

An exhibition of John Singer Sargent's works will be held at the Museum of Fine Arts, Tuesday, Nov. 3. There will be approximately 300 single exhibits of oil paintings, water colors and etchings. Friends of the museum have contributed largely to this collection by lending their possessions, but the museum also owns a large display.

CONTRABAND LIQUOR SEARCH

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Belgian Government has opened negotiations with the United States for an agreement similar to those concluded by the Washington Government with other countries, extending the zone of search for contraband liquor to an hour's sailing distance from shore. In return Belgian ships would be granted permission to carry liquor stores under seal into American ports.

WOMEN VOTERS OF STATE MEET

Massachusetts League Takes Up Program for the Ensuing Year

Political policies in regard to specific legislation and political tendencies as expressed by governmental action of nations, held the attention of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters as its fall business meeting at the Hotel Brunswick today. Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League, was guest of honor and spoke of the wide variety of its work in the political field, pointing out that the league was actually accomplishing what, five years ago it had not the hardihood to mention as one of the ideals.

She said that the League, learning by experience, is cutting its program into small units of work and interpreting it by cutting these again into small units of personal interest. At the same time it has learned by experience, also, that in its larger schools of politics, citizenship must be discussed in its widest relationships. Thus at the school of politics to be continued later this month at Wellesley College, the Constitution of the United States is to be studied. At a school of politics to be held in Minnesota, world aspects of government will be considered, and at another, the newer forms of state administration, through the consolidation of state departments, will be taken up.

The day's business of the League was to consider its legislative program for the year. The League voted this morning to continue its support of the minimum wage and the direct primary and to resist any effort to weaken the primary law.

The question of raising the compulsory school age was presented by Mrs. Roland M. Baker. Mrs. Jennie Loitman-Barron, candidate for the Boston School Committee, speaking on the league's bill for jury service for women, said that such a bill had a good chance of passing the Massachusetts Legislature at its coming session.

Eben S. Draper, member of the Massachusetts Senate, spoke on behalf of biennial sessions of the state Legislature. He said that with two legislative houses the habit had arisen of referring a measure from one house to the other, thereby covering a period of two years in the passage of many measures. Therefore, he concluded, biennial sessions would entail no loss of time in the enactment of legislation and would mean a substantial financial saving.

Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the State Democratic Committee spoke for annual sessions, saying, that biennial sessions tended to take government away from the people, that they delayed legislation and made no financial saving. Action on these measures was postponed until later in the day.

Miss Frances G. Curtis, the first woman candidate for the Boston mayoralty, spoke briefly.

"If women will have the courage to step out for honesty and ability and forget expediency, they can have the best government in the world in their own city," she said. "The one thing that is needed is courage, courage to say 'no' to the wrong things and 'yes' to the right."

CHINA TO STRUGGLE FOR TARIFF FREEDOM

Foreign Minister Replies to Opponents' Act

PEKING, Oct. 8 (AP)—Shan Jui-Lin, Foreign Minister in the Provisional Government, asserts that China will fight for tariff autonomy to the extent of refusing to proceed with the special customs conference which is scheduled to open here on Oct. 26 if the powers are obdurate in opposition to granting such autonomy.

The Foreign Minister made this statement in reply to his political opponents who have charged him with "selling out" his country by acquiescing in the resumption at an early date of negotiations with the Peking Diplomatic Corps over China's demands for the rendition of the Shanghai mixed court, Chinese representation on the council of the Shanghai international settlement and other corollaries of the shooting affair of May 30.

These demands, 13 in all, were incorporated in a Chinese note of June 24 in connection with the Shanghai incident, and have been pressed by the Peking Government, which has at the same time steadfastly refused to associate itself with the powers' judicial inquiry into the May 30 shooting, which opened yesterday at Shanghai.

Mr. Shen's enemies, students and opposing politicians, are attempting to force his retirement by insisting that he has failed in his previous handling of the Shanghai incident and China's "Thirteen Demands."

BELGIAN MINISTER TO SAIL

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Belgian Finance Minister, Albert Janssen, is sailing for the United States Oct. 14 to discuss with American bankers their participation in Belgium's financial program. It is understood the loans involved in the project total £120,000,000 (about $727,500,000).

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CHINA'S NEEDS ENUMERATED BY MR. ARNOLD

Attache at Peking Voices Result of 23 Years of Observation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Education, social adjustment, modern railroads—these are the great needs of China today, and upon the progress made in these lines depends much of the future welfare of the country. This is the view of Julean Arnold, commercial attaché at Peking, who for 23 years has been in intimate touch with Chinese affairs. Mr. Arnold, who is on leave in the United States, is stationed temporarily at the Department of Commerce.

The industrial and business affairs of the country, which is taking its first steps in the way of Western manufacture and trade, with all their attendant problems, come within Mr. Arnold's province as chief liaison officer between the business of the United States and China. Out of his discussion of these problems with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor there developed a dominant idea, which he believes to be at the basis of many of the charges and counter-charges and much of the misunderstanding of conditions, particularly in industrial lines.

Chinese Viewpoint Essential

It is that Chinese problems must be solved from the Chinese viewpoint, and not from that of western civilizations.

Much delay, much confusion and waste could be eliminated, he believes, if the flood of criticism directed against China because it does not conform to western standards could be stemmed. There is need for earnest work toward improvement in many fields of Chinese life; but this work can only be accomplished if it takes into account the peculiar conditions existing there, and if the standards of western nations are no longer made the yardstick by which to measure Chinese progress.

"Much of the industrial unrest in China is based, not on dissatisfaction with the Japanese and British industrialists who control a large part of the manufactures, but on the efforts of the country to step without preparation into an advanced stage of industrial development, which often conflicts with the traditions of the people," Mr. Arnold believes.

"Improvement in industrial conditions," he said, "must be made from the Chinese viewpoint; any other approach will be useless."

Child Labor Symptomatic

There is a large amount of child labor in the textile mills and factories; there are long working hours and unsatisfactory working conditions. But Mr. Arnold believes that the much criticised "exploitation" of Chinese labor is a symptom of a deeper trouble; the lack of education among the masses of the Chinese, and the need for social improvements. The poverty of the Chinese laborer, which drives him to work long hours at low wages, the absence of recreational facilities for leisure hours, and the greatly overbalanced labor market are important factors in China's labor problem. The root of the trouble, he believes, lies deeper than mere "factory conditions," although these offer a large field for improvement. It is from the underlying social fabric that improvement must start; and it must start on the basis of understanding of the peculiar conditions of China and the need for adapting these conditions from the Chinese viewpoint, rather than that of superimposing Western ideas.

"One of the great difficulties in any program for improvement of labor conditions in China is the difficulty of organizing Chinese workers." Mr. Arnold said. "The oversupply of labor presents a difficult situation. It is hard to insist upon improved working conditions, and to back up these demands with action, when there are 10 workers standing ready to work under any conditions for one who represents organized protest.

Nepotism a Drawback

"Another difficulty is that many Chinese institutions do not fit in with modern industrial conditions. The family system, or nepotism, which makes it incumbent upon a Chinese business man or worker to employ his relatives merely because they are of the family, and which keeps the sons under parental control instead of granting them independence at the age of majority, is a bar to development of industry by the Chinese.

"Another hampering factor is the idea of 'face,' which makes any effort to start at the bottom of a business and work up through the ranks appear a stigma to certain classes. A Chinese of the upper classes insists, because of this idea, on starting at the top in a business enterprise.

"In addition to these social ideas, which are rooted in the traditional life of the people, are certain business traditions militating against control of their own industries by the Chinese. They look upon investment of capital as necessitating immediate returns, and often insist upon paying dividends out of operating capital, rather than allowing a certain period for development. This is based upon the old system of small, individual business units, with a quick and immediate turnover."

Hand Industries Disappearing

The old hand industries which were carried on in the home are being rapidly driven out of the field by the development of the factory system, according to Mr. Arnold. The textile industry continues to head the list of manufacturing developments, but is largely controlled by Japanese and British capitalists, one-third of the 3,000,000 spindles being owned by Japan and one-tenth by the British. Flour milling establishments are increasing rapidly. There are now 140 modern flour mills, with an average daily output of 125,000 barrels. Cement mills, match factories and knitting mills are increasing.

Mr. Arnold believes that there will be increasing control of these industries by native Chinese, but meanwhile they are favorable to investment of foreign capital. The purchasing power of the average Chinese has increased greatly during the last 10 years due to industrial development.

"Many of the foreign-owned factories have established educational work in connection with their business, he said. Much of the prevailing unrest in China will be cleared up, Mr. Arnold believes, if the present conference on customs revision and the question of extraterritoriality presents an acceptable program for settlement of these contentious issues.

Vital Need Is Transportation

The great business need of China is transportation. At present there are only 7000 miles of railway and 100,000 miles are needed. One road has just been built by Belgian interests, and there are several pending projects. Also, the Chinese need motor cars, if they are to develop their transportation in accordance with industrial and social needs. There are at present only 12,000 motor cars in the whole of China.

One of the projects which Mr. Arnold is endeavoring to encourage, during his stay in Washington, is the extension to China of the parcel post arrangements by which C. O. D. collections can be made. This privilege is enjoyed by many foreign countries, and Mr. Arnold believes that its extension to China would prove a great stimulant to business between that country and America.

INDOLOGIC FACULTY OPENED

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Oct. 8—The Utrecht University has opened a new Indologic faculty for the education of Dutch East Indian civil officers. The new faculty was created by capitalists and is aimed to counterpoise the Leyden Indologic faculty, which the founders consider does not promote sufficient unity between the mother country and the colonies.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY AIDS STEEL MEN

Reversion to New Schedule Is Almost Complete—Wages Keep Pace

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—An almost complete reversion from the 12-hour to the eight-hour day in the steel industry, with wage adjustments which more than offset the shorter hours, is reported by the National City Company of New York in its monthly letter.

Drawing from surveys made by the United States Department of Labor, it states that reductions in the hours of service were commenced in 1923, since which time the number of full-time hours per week has been materially decreased. Substantial wage increases have been made since the hours were shortened so that the increase in hourly earnings have even more than offset the reduction in hours worked in many departments. Full-time earnings per week are said to show an increase in all departments except plate mills.

The Department of Labor, in its studies, considered primarily the unskilled labor employed in open-hearth furnace departments, the latter employing the greatest number of employees and the bulk of these being unskilled laborers. Compared with 1913, the figures for 1924 indicate that the men worked 77 per cent as many hours and received an hourly wage 132 per cent higher, making weekly wages 81 per cent higher. Steel prices, during this interim, averaged 57 per cent higher, the present figure being 44 per cent, while the general price index for all commodities is said to have averaged 50 per cent higher during the period.

The tabulated figures showing hours per week and comparative earnings during various periods between 1910 and 1924, together with steel prices and the general index of commodity prices follows:

AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF UNSKILLED LABORERS—OPEN HEARTH FURNACES

Yr.	Hours per wk	Earn'gs per hr	Earn'gs per wk	Steel price per lb	Index No. Gen'l prices
1910	74.5	15.7c	$11.69	1.662c	101
1913	76.2	18.7	14.24	1.663	100
1914	69.5	18.5	12.84	1.434	98
1919	76.2	46.8	35.66	3.115	206
1915	70.8	18.6	13.19	1.524	101
1917	74.4	29.2	21.73	4.188	177
1920	68.5	57.5	39.21	3.875	225
1922	67.9	35.4	24.22	2.220	149
1924	59.0	43.4	25.73	2.609	150

Gibson's Salvation Army Lassie



An Ideal Characterization by Charles Dana Gibson.

PRIZES FOR SLOGAN FOR SALVATION ARMY

Catch Phrase Wanted for New C. D. Gibson "Sally"

A name in the form of a slogan, descriptive of the service rendered by the Salvation Army, is wanted by that organization for a new "Gibson Girl" picture, made by Charles Dana Gibson, the artist, and presented to Col. W. A. McIntyre of Boston, in command of the New England province, for the army.

A contest for the name is opened, for which prizes totaling $185 are offered through the co-operation of business men. The contest will close Oct. 17. The first prize is $100, the second $50, the third $25, and the fourth $10. Anyone may enter the contest and send in as many names as he pleases. These should be directed to the campaign headquarters, 185 Devonshire Street. Robert W. Kelso, executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, heads the judges.

The four slogans selected will be used for the first time in the annual home service appeal to be made throughout Greater Boston from Oct. 26 to Nov. 7. It is hoped to raise $146,000 at that time for the maintenance of the employment and relief bureaus, hotels, dispensary, day nursery, homes and other institutions conducted by the Salvation Army in this area.

Mr. Gibson is honorary chairman of the Maine state committee of the army. When at his summer home in Maine this year he was particularly impressed by the work the army is doing and on his return to New York drew the sketch which the public is now asked to name. The original "Sally" of this picture is really engaged in the army's work of ministry. She has recently been transferred from New York to Worcester. She is coming to Boston for a few days to help in the work here.

CHILDS COMPANY SALES GAIN

Childs Company September sales of $2,152,250 compared with $2,108,806 in August. September sales were a new high record in volume for the second consecutive month.

TO SHOW FILMS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Plan for Saturday Morning Movies Indorsed by Exhibitors

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Advices from the office of Will H. Hays, director-general of the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors, Inc., state that the plans for Saturday morning performances for children have progressed to the point where the majority of the exchanges that will handle the films have been decided upon. The purpose is to make these films available in any part of the United States, in any city where the organizations and clubs interested in child welfare desire to arrange special Saturday morning performances for children whose parents prefer a selected and supervised exhibition. These special programs will be provided only for the Saturday morning shows, or perhaps for some preferred request, but at any event outside of a regular theater performance.

An announcement as to the contents of the programs and the manner of their handling says: "With a five-real feature go a two-reel comedy—a good, clean comedy is the prime favorite of all—and a one-reel scenic, travel or animal picture. The eight reels are sent in a special metal container, and the exhibitor signs a contract to run at these shows nothing that does not come to him in this container." The uniform admission price of 10 cents is to be charged.

Successful For Two Years

The fact that special Saturday morning children's performances were given successfully for two consecutive school years in New York City several years ago would indicate that the producers' act of making up the programs should lead to their wide use in at least every large city in the country. An exhibitor in whose theater those shows were held said:

"When a member of a woman's club first came to me with the proposition, I was all against it; told her it couldn't be done, that other women had tried and failed. But she countered with the proposal to let them give one show, and if that was a failure, they would quit. On that basis she left me, and just how she did it or what machinery she set in operation I don't know; but I do know that the date of the first show was set two weeks ahead, and when I reached the theater that morning shortly before 10 o'clock there were 1300 children overrunning the lobby and all up and down the block, waiting for me to open the doors. That convinced me, because we took in enough money at 10 cents admission to pay all expenses and leave a handsome balance. So I told the ladies they could keep right on with the performances every Saturday, and before the show was over I ran a slide on the screen making the announcement to the children so they would know. In fact, I thought it was pretty easy for me, as I didn't have a thing to do with getting the pictures and didn't even know what was to be run until the woman in charge notified me.

Helped Theater Business

"Besides that, it helped my theater business a great deal in this way: the children told their parents about the films they had seen, and got the older members of the family interested in what the children were getting out of the shows, and the grown-up people commenced to come to regular performances in larger numbers. Also, my house got to be known all over Greater New York and Jersey as the theater running special shows for the youngsters, and that didn't do me any harm, either. So that's why I've always been for the Saturday morning shows."

It was also learned by the Monitor representative that the woman who initiated and managed these children's shows did considerable preliminary organization work to get things running smoothly and systematically. Naturally, the co-operation of the school authorities was essential. This was not difficult to obtain for the reason that numbers of principals and teachers were in favor of having the children go to the movies on Saturday mornings instead of weekday nights, when the late hours and the excitement of dramatic films were not conducive to progress in studies. Parent-teacher associations and other organizations also gave ready support and co-operation, all of which aided in making the shows the pronounced success they were.

Where Films May Be Obtained

Following is the list of exchanges sent out from the Hays office where the film programs for children may be obtained:

From the Fox Film Corporation in Albany, N. Y., Butte, Mont., Kansas City, Mo., New Haven, Conn., New York City, and Philadelphia. The Famous Players-Lasky in Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex., Des Moines, Ia., Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., and Oklahoma City, Okla. The Metro-Goldwyn Company in Boston, Mass., Indianapolis, Ind., Milwaukee, Wis., Omaha, Neb., Salt Lake City, Utah, and San Francisco, Calif. The First National Exchange in Buffalo, N. Y., Denver, Colo., Portland, Ore., and Washington, D. C. The Universal Film Manufacturing Company in Charlotte, N. C., Chicago, Ill., Los Angeles, Calif., and Seattle, Wash. The Producers' Distributing Corporation in Cincinnati and Cleveland, O., Detroit, Mich., Minneapolis, Minn., Pittsburgh, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.

If films are desired for territory outside of the places mentioned, application should be made direct to Mr. Hays's office, 469 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ART EXHIBIT OPENS IN SCHOOL OF DESIGN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8 (Special)—The vacation exhibition, an informal display of paintings at the Rhode Island School of Design, has opened with the work of numerous of the younger Rhode Island artists. Many of the paintings are contributed by summer visitors at Providence, Mass., while Eugene Kingman returns from Europe with sketches in pencil and oil with scenes ranging from a fishing village to a cathedral. George Gale offers a display of old ships and whaling scenes.

Harold Allan has displayed a collection of water colors from Cape Cod and Harry Wetherald offers water colors and oil paintings of picturesque characters and scenes at the Hawthorne School at Provincetown. Mischa Resnick, Albert Gold and Albert Potter are exhibitors of local scenes. Misses Holden, Reed and Arnold are represented by summer scenes at Gloucester, Mass., and Boothbay, Me.

WATER PURIFICATION

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 8 (Special)—State fish and game wardens will co-operate with the new Sanitary and Economy Water Commission in preparing a complete survey of the condition of the waters of New Jersey respecting pollution for the use of the new commission in its water purification campaign.

BRITISH COAL MINES PROVIDE RECREATION FUND FOR MINERS

Assessment of Penny a Ton Made to Improve Social and Living Conditions, Playground Congress Is Told—Wall Street Aids Welfare of Employees

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 8 (Special)—One penny on every ton of coal mined in Great Britain is set aside by the mining industry for improving the social well being recreation and living conditions of workers in or about coal mines and for mining education and research, said Commander B. T. Coote, advisor of the miners' welfare committee of London, Eng., at the twelfth national congress of the Playground and Recreation Association of America in session here.

Commander Coote, who came to this country especially to attend the recreation congress, was in charge of recreation, physical training and morale for the British Navy during the World War. He said the fund from the levy on coal, required by act of Parliament in 1920, reached a total credit of £4,500,000 in August, 1925, £2,500,000 of which has been allocated to over 1000 leisure-time projects in the United Kingdom.

"This fund," said Commander Coote, "is known as the miners' welfare fund. Four-fifths of it is controlled by district committees into which the country is divided, for the purpose of administering the plan. Allocation to the various districts is normally made for the purpose of capital expenditure, including cricket fields, football fields, community buildings, or any form of reasonably permanent investment as opposed to casual outlay in aid of maintenance expenses."

Assistance Is Offered

Commander Coote and his staff are available to the district committees for advice and assistance in developing their local programs. Although recreation leaders and schools for training leaders in play are practically unknown in the mining areas of Great Britain, the fund has brought about an impressive development of recreation opportunities for children and adults in the mining sections, he said.

"Wall Street has a warm heart," according to Cameron Beck, personnel director of the New York Stock Exchange, another speaker at the congress. The great financial leaders of the street, he said, take a personal interest in the moral welfare and the education of the thousands of young men and boys who are employed in what is erroneously supposed to be one of the most selfish spots in the world.

Money is not everything in life, Mr. Beck stated, adding that guidance in the right use of leisure is vastly more important than vocational guidance. He found that not a few parents are less concerned about their children's moral training than are their children's employers.

State Parks Growing

State parks are rapidly gaining a place as one of the major recreational resources of the United States, Raymond H. Torrey, of New York City, field secretary of the National Conference of State Parks, told the Recreational Congress. Mr. Torrey is completing a national survey of state parks.

He gave the following statistics from his survey:

Thirty-three states have state parks and state forests. Eight states are now studying programs for state parks or forests which will have recreational use. New York State leads in park areas with 62 tracts of from one to 1,700,000 acres. Michigan is second with 53 parks, totaling 750,000 acres. Texas is third with 51 parks, totaling 30,000 acres, all acquired by gift.

Among the notable new projects in 1925 disclosed by the survey are the acquisition of the Lake Michigan Dunes, 45 miles east of Chicago, by Indiana for one of its state parks, a recreational area which will be for Chicago what the Palisades Interstate Park is for New York.

PATRIOTIC LESSONS IN SCHOOLS FAVORED

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook Talks to Maine D. A. R.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 8 (Special)—"At this season of the year when the youth of our land are either entering school or returning to school, we, who pride ourselves upon our descent from Revolutionary patriots, should feel that it is our especial duty to see to it that a certain portion of the school day is given over to a program devoted to patriotic exercises," said Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general of the National Daughters of the American Revolution, in addressing the Maine conference here. She continued:

We should urge that American civil government and American history be taught in the graded as well as in the high school, private as well as public. And we should exercise extreme vilgance as to the textbooks that are being used as the basis for this teaching.

We should see that our school boards are not allowing our public school systems to be used as vehicles for the dissemination of propaganda which, in the guise of so-called peace literature, is in reality dangerous and insidious pacifist dogma. As a matter of fact, too much of this sort of thing has already been disseminated. It has been cleverly prepared so that it might insidiously stir up unrest and discontent in the minds of both pupils and teachers concerning our time-tested American governmental institutions.

By means of widely distributed disarmament pamphlets, posters, placards and competitive prize essays, concerted efforts are ingeniously being made to disparage the traditional teaching of patriotism in the schools of our Nation. The Board of Education of the national capital's public schools took a tremendously to be commended stand upon this very question, in denying the petition of the pacifist leader of such an organization to address the children under its jurisdiction.

In making public its decision, the Board of Education wisely epitomized the whole situation in this terse sentence: "The American people, as a Nation, expect that patriotism and love of country shall be taught in the public schools of the land, and that all extreme doctrines of a far-reaching controversial political or semi-political nature shall be barred from the public schools."

World News in Brief

Rome (AP)—The Grand Master of Freemasonry in Italy has issued a decree dissolving all Masonic lodges in the city and province of Florence.

Mexico City (AP)—The meeting of the stockholders of the National Railways of Mexico has been postponed until Jan. 6, so that a report may be available concerning the present negotiations that are being conducted by Alberto J. Pani, Minister of Finance, looking to the turning over of the line to private management.

Dublin (AP)—The cost of living figure in the Free State is officially reported at 88 per cent higher than in 1914. The figure for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is 73 per cent higher.

Washington (AP)—In response to an invitation extended by the 12 federal land banks, a dozen members of banking and currency committees of the House and Senate left Washington for a tour of inspection. Robert A. Cooper, Commissioner of the Farm Loan Board, said it was intended that the legislators should gather first-hand information about the operation of the banks, which have been in existence eight years. He declared that there was no thought of suggesting legislation to the visitors.

New York (AP)—Immediate revision of all treaties with China to insure the effective application of the fundamentals of the Nine-Power Treaty signed in Washington, in 1922, and the abolition of extraterritoriality in that country, was urged in a number of resolutions adopted by representatives of 37 boards and societies working in China in joint conference here.

Shamokin, Pa. (AP)—C. J. Golden, district president of the United Mine Workers, has issued an order calling out all maintenance men in the employ of Madeira Hill & Company, operating mines in the vicinity of Shamokin and Frackville. Withdrawal of the men was ordered because of the refusal of the company to cease loading stocks of surplus coal at the Natalie colliery near Mount Carmel.

Vera Cruz, Mex. (AP)—A report received from Jalapa says the local Legislature has unanimously approved a resolution calling upon the President of the Republic and the Secretary of Government to expel from the country Spaniards alleged to be at the head of a movement against acceptance of Article 79 of the Labor Law. It was the refusal of the employers to accept this article which brought about the recent boycott by the employees and the later action of the employers in ordering a cessation of commercial activity for an indefinite period.

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*CLEVELAND, 419 Euclid Av.
Euclid Av. at 107th St.
DENVER, 1624-30 Stout St.
*DETROIT, Washington Blvd. at Grand River
EVANSTON, Ill., 524-26 Davis St.
*KANSAS CITY, Mo., Grand Av. & 11th St.
*KANSAS CITY, KAN., 650 Minnesota Av.
MILWAUKEE, 2-12 Grand Av.
*MINNEAPOLIS, Nicollet at Eighth St.
*NEW YORK, 1265 Broadway at 32d St.
16 Cooper Square at 5th St.
*OMAHA, Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, 1524-6 Chestnut St.
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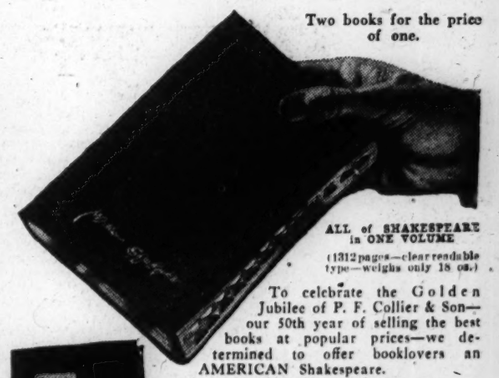
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UNIFIED TRAFFIC LAWS ARE URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

The application of some of the regulations have already reduced the number of accidents in Boston during June, July, and August, and when pedestrian carelessness is removed by public education, the report anticipates a tremendous reduction in accidents.

Detroit Bureau as Model

In part, the report said:

The Boston Motor Club also recommends the establishing of a traffic bureau along the lines of the organization already effected in Detroit. As a starter for the work of this bureau the club makes the following recommendations based on studies here and in other cities and covering the main chapters of the traffic problem:

Immediate selection of an expert making analysis of traffic conditions, accidents and safety work, with at least the title of lieutenant and preferably of captain, to conduct a comprehensive safety bureau to direct all safety work in the city under the authority of the division of traffic police.

Assignment to this bureau of a sergeant as assistant and three men detailed to carry out investigations. Provision for the necessary system and equipment for utilizing the information so gained, in direct relation to traffic control and accident prevention.

Establishment of a training school for traffic policemen, with the requirement that they spend at least one hour a week taking instructions.

As Boston develops its new traffic control system the effect of existing parking regulations should be analyzed by the traffic bureau, through actual check-up on their influence on the movement of traffic.

Inauguration of a program of educating pedestrians to observe the same traffic regulations as motorists to be carried on consistently by the bureau of traffic police.

Requirement that when mechanical signals are installed, pedestrians be required to obey the signals whether or not a policeman is on duty.

Literal enforcement of a jay-walking ordinance, if pedestrians finally do not co-operate in the degree required in the interest of safety and expediting of traffic.

Strict enforcement of the rule that heavy and slow moving traffic shall keep to the right.

Equally strict requirement that other vehicles be required to keep up with the average speed, or take back streets, or streets where a slow rate of speed will not interfere with efforts to relieve congestion on heavily traveled thoroughfares.

Supervision of Drivers

Arrest of "in-and-out" drivers who cut in sharply ahead of other vehicles at safety zones and weave in and out of traffic, on charges of reckless driving.

Strict enforcement of the ordinance requiring vehicles making a right turn to proceed at a low speed. Analysis of the question of extending abolition of left hand turns in congested districts, in relation to the general scheme of traffic regulation planned for the next two years.

Conducting of a program of education, for the purpose of establishing among the public, habits which every pedestrian and every which every pedestrian and every motorist must acquire, in order to conduct himself under a system of expediting traffic with safety to himself and to others.

Co-ordination of public thinking on the subject of traffic.

Adoption of one uniform, simple signal by drivers to indicate any change in the course or motion of their vehicles; this signal to be the ordinary extension of the driver's arm in such a manner that it shall be clearly visible outside the car, indicating caution—something is going to happen.

Recommendations of a plan of routing traffic as follows:

How to get traffic into and out of the principal congested areas, from and to the major points of origin, with the least possible use of congested thoroughfares.

How to move "Through" traffic around the congested areas by means of "by pass" routes.

How to divert heavy-haul traffic onto streets over which they can make the best time with the least possible interference with more rapidly moving traffic.

Provision for synchronizing and timing mechanical signals so as to keep the greatest volume of traffic moving at all times, to expedite street car traffic.

Requirement that street cars be subjected to a new traffic control system on the same basis as other vehicles.

Adoption of a major system of synchronized mechanical signals, to be developed within the next five years.

Selection of the minimum part of this program considered feasible for carrying out within the next two years—this program to include between 180 and 200 street intersections, which it is estimated can be carried out at a cost of less than $200,000 in two years.

Adoption of the center cable suspension type of signal as the standard for the entire system.

Immediate undertaking of a special study covering traffic conditions and present installation facilities at the corners suggested for inclusion in the major traffic control program together with accurate estimates of the cost.

Avoidance of the mistake made in other cities of permitting a hodgepodge of trial installations to be made and adoption of the policy that the Boston system be installed according to a definite plan as a unified and comprehensive whole.

Assignment of one or more judges permanently to traffic court, either through election as traffic judge for a long period of years, or by permanent designation to the traffic bench by the chief justice.

Close co-operation between the traffic court and the traffic police, especially as to the punishment for the various kinds of violations.

PORTUGUESE FISHING RIGHTS TO BE SETTLED

By Special Cable

LISBON, Oct. 8—According to an agreement between the Spanish and Portuguese Governments, arbitration will be resorted to to settle the long-standing problemi of the delimitation of the fishing rights in the River Guadiana in Algarve, on the south coast of Portugal.

This is the center of tinned fish export commerce, where the recent incident between the Spanish gunboat and the Portuguese fishermen provoked an exchange of diplomatic notes between the two governments.

URGE PRESS AID FOR DELINQUENT

Humane Association Asks Children Be Shielded From Publicity

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 8 (Special)—That there is a Golden Rule in publicity which will win favor with newspaper editors, as opposed to legal compulsion in eliminating names, addresses and other identifying material from newspaper stories of juvenile court activities, was the opinion of Charles H. Warner, superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, shared by delegates of the American Humane Association at its concluding session here.

Mr. Warner in a survey of the states and various foreign nations on the subject of publicity and juvenile delinquents, found a trend toward writing prohibition of such stories into law, but definite laws carrying severe penalties in only two states.

"Very little of the public sentiment which seeks to protect children from that publicity, accompanied by names, addresses and pictures, which is so harmful, has found expression in specific statutory form," he declared. "Perhaps such mandatory legal provisions are neither desirable nor necessary. From the survey of methods adopted in various states, it appears that it is the personal appeal of children's court judges and citizens that has secured the largest and most wholehearted response from the press."

By resolution, the delegates urged all societies to eliminate the identity of children from news reports of Juvenile Court action and commended the many newspapers which have adopted that policy.

Col. Ernest K. Coulter of New York declared that enforcement of laws that protect children is the fundamental thing in the work, but said that so-called "charity trusts" often have tried to take away all but the difficult and disagreeable phases of the work with children.

The convention ratified a resolution urging uniform marriage laws to prevent child marriages.

Portland, Ore., was chosen as the meeting place for the convention next year.

NANTUCKET CADETS RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

Nautical School Holds 62d Semiannual Commencement

Ninety per cent of the graduates of the Massachusetts Nautical School are employed at sea or in other connections with shipping after graduation, Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the board of commissioners of the school, said at the sixty-second commencement held aboard the school ship Nantucket today.

A class of 23 cadets received their diplomas from Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. Fourteen were in the seamanship and navigation class, and nine in marine and electrical engineering. The graduates have taken a two-year course which includes a cruise in foreign waters each summer.

Admiral Bowles called attention to the fact that this year is the thirty-fourth of the school's activity. Twenty-five seamen were graduated last spring. This year's group brings the total to 1190 graduates. The cadets this year represent 76 cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

The school prepares its students to be junior officers in the American merchant marine. In his address, Admiral Bowles called attention to the fact that all but one of the students this year have obtained positions with lines flying the American flag.

Several prizes for seamanship, general record, high rank, and engineering ability were awarded. Bibles were presented to each of the graduates by the Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of the Christian Register.

BAPTIST CONVENTION FAVORS WORLD COURT

CLAREMONT, N. H., Oct. 8 (Special)—The election of Charles W. Tobey of Manchester as president of the United Baptist Convention of New Hampshire and the adoption of resolutions indorsing American participation in the World Court and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment were the outstanding features of the convention.

The name of George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, was brought into the convention during the consideration of resolutions reported by the committee. A speaker from the floor asserted that the resolution on the Eighteenth Amendment was not sufficiently explicit, and suggested that the convention take some action against Senator Moses, who, the speaker asserted, had "sneered at and ridiculed" the prohibitory amendment.

School and Home Co-operation Urged

Atmosphere of Love, Protection and Kindly Development Sought by Dr. Scott

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special)—School and home should support and supplement each other, even though they lead to different objectives, was the theme of Dr. Zenos E. Scott, superintendent of schools, in an address before the Brightwood Parent-Teacher Association's opening fall meeting last night.

"In America," Dr. Scott declared, "home influence is greater than anywhere in the world. Older nations may lead us in art and literature, but in none is there so deep a sentiment that the home is a sacred institution and good citizens give their aid to maintain it. The chief objective of the home is that children should grow to maturity in an atmosphere of love, protection and kindly development.

"The school has also a definite objective. It is that these boys and girls shall be received in the same spirit, and with the thought that they be sent back to their parents, night after night, ready to perform a little better service because of the training they receive. Surely the American school can have no less an obligation."

Dr. Scott dwelt largely, in opening, upon the doctrine of cheerfulness and its influence on the development of young lives in this age of steadily increasing social complexities.

BOSTON AIR LINE TO HELP TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

Other lines than the one between Boston and New York will soon be opened up, we expect. It is our aim to have eventually a complete network covering the east, and linking business communities in a way which should do wonders for commercial prosperity. We have the capital. What we need is public support and co-operation. We would like people to know that we are trying to pioneer in a field which promises great things."

It is expected that the lines will start carrying mails within four of five months. Six new airplanes will be added to the present fleet. When the schedule is established they will leave Boston every day at 7 p. m., stopping at Hartford at 8 p. m., and reaching the New York landing field in Brunswick, N. J., at 9:20 p. m. The return trip will start at 6 a. m. with a similar schedule. Mails will be carried daily regardless of weather.

Emergency landing fields and beacon lights will be established all along the route. The airport at East Boston will be used at this end, and in case it is covered with fog, a field in Brockton will be utilized.

JOSEPH H. O'NEIL QUERIED BY G.G.A.

Mayoralty Candidate Gets Chance to Bid for Support —Dozen Questioned

Joseph H. O'Neil, chairman of the executive committee of the Federal National Bank and the seventeenth candidate for Mayor of Boston, met with the Good Government Association today to present his mayoral policies. Upon these depends whether or not he will receive the so-called "Goo Goo" support. The committee has interviewed at least one dozen of the present 17 candidates for Mayor of Boston.

Mr. O'Neil, who carries with him the political support at this juncture of Martin M. Lomasney, Democratic Ward leader in Ward 1, 2 and 3 in Boston and with great influence in many of the other wards of Boston's 22, can tell the Good Government Association's executive committee that he has been a member of the National House of Representatives for three terms and also of the Boston Public School committee.

At a delegate's meeting of the United Improvement Association, a questionnaire was formulated for presentation to each of the 17 candidates for Mayor, asking them plainly their views upon several important municipal questions.

The United Improvement Association's questionnaire states that "during every campaign for the election of a Mayor of Boston we are accustomed to hear many generalities and promises from the candidates, but very little specifically and concretely committing any candidate to straight-out policies of administration which they would follow if they were elected."

The Boston municipal campaign for Mayor, the City Council and the School Committee, under the charter which governs the city or should govern it, stipulates that elections shall be conducted upon a nonpartisan basis. Today, with the exception of but one or two candidates, Miss Frances G. Curtis notably one of the them, the contest for nomination and subsequently election to be Mayor, is being prosecuted as though Boston were being governed by political parties. Membership in either the Democratic or the Republican Party, especially the former, because of the political complexion of this city, is openly and unexcusedly stressed.

Because of this fact and the continued reference to "party leaders" many thinking men and women in Boston are asking themselves why they should to the slightest degree heed the pleas of candidates for support because of state and national party predilection.

More and more voters of Boston are considering the situation of today and asking why, if the charter is to be scouted in its non-partisan provisions, they should permit themselves to be silenced as electors. Many men and women are declaring that the Legislature will be forced to take cognizance of this condition and enact laws which will either act to make a continuance of these conditions impossible or go back to party responsibility and thus avoid the chaotic conditions whereby 17 candidates for nomination can be a state of affairs to be tolerated without protest and change.

FOOD FAIR DRAWS CONTINUED CROWDS

Men as Well as Women Find Much of Interest

Interest in the Boston Food Fair, not alone upon the part of housewives who might be expected to have most need of its theories and practices, but upon the part of a wide and general public, including many men, continued today undiminished. Among the men the interest in electrical devices, which satisfactorily eliminate much of the drudgery of both light and intensive housekeeping, is manifest. And the day is apparently past when the men hesitate to show their eager interest in the preparation of such delicacies as pancakes and popovers, custards and combinations of macaroni and the variety of cheeses.

The advent of visitors from the scene of such a multitude of practical attractions, heavily laden with stout bags containing inevitable varieties of samples is evidence of another aspect of the fair upon which public interest is engendered. It is one thing to attend the fair and to observe there certain practices which are well enough if they can be remembered when the ingredients for putting them into effect are ordered from the neighborhood grocer; it is another and vastly more intriguing matter to bear away samples which will enable that visitor to repair at once to the kitchen upon reaching home and try out new ideas before the first enthusiasm wanes.

So the executive committee of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association, under whose auspices the Food Fair is held, has placed added importance upon the abundance of free samples and their value in the cumulative effect of the fair to the community.

MODERN DOCK URGED

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The building of a modern dock in the James River Basin, which will permit of more rapid development of commercial river traffic is advocated by the board of directors of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

UNITED STATES PEACE EFFORTS PRAISED BY LEAGUE PRESIDENT

Raoul Dandurand Calls It Most Pacific Nation of World, and Says It Can Be Potent Factor for Harmony Among European Countries

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP) "The United States can be a potent factor for peace outside the League of Nations," declared Raoul Dandurand, president of the League, in an interview granted a representative of the Yale Daily News abroad recently. "I feel that the United States can help to a considerable degree," the president said, "in assuring peace in Europe by using her good offices toward the perpetuation of friendly relations between France and England."

Saying that he believed the United States to be the most pacific nation in the world, M. Dandurand continued:

Before the war every state in the Union had a peace society and I take it for granted that on their referendum nine-tenths of the people of the United States would have voted for compulsory arbitration on all international disputes before an international tribunal. This means that I believe the Americans to be one of the most pacific of peoples.

I accept without the least idea of recrimination their decision to work separately for the attainment of their own ideals in their own way and I believe they can be a potent factor for peace outside the League.

"I said last year to the Assembly in Geneva that it was a very difficult matter for 54 nations to agree upon a text which would assure the security of Europe. I had the conviction that if two nations only would agree to join hands they could assure peace through Europe and I named Great Britain and France. Since they have come together it is surely a happy augury for the future.

"The great danger period to be passed is during the next 10 or 15 years. It will be your generation which will be able to say whether humanity is entering into a new era and the men who are to be at the helm will have been wise enough to free the world from the nightmare of bloody conflict."

In an interview granted in Geneva, Switz., to a representative of the Yale News, during the session of the sixth assembly of the League of Nations, Lort Robert Cecil, five times an English delegate to the League, advocated the cultivation of an "international mind" as the sure way to create an understanding between the nations of the world. In the elimination of all the blind prejudices that tend to create international ill feeling, it is of the utmost importance, according to Viscount Cecil, to realize that "other nations may be as virtuous as one's own."

MOTORCAR OF YEAR 1900 BLOCKS TRAFFIC

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8 (AP)—A motorcar built in 1900 attracted a crowd that blocked traffic at a downtown corner in this city yesterday. Traffic patrolman Hugh F. Conlon noticed one thing about the curiosity that apparently escaped the attention of all other onlookers. It lacked registration plates. The police are holding the relic at the Central Station.

HEAVIER PENALTIES DEMANDED IN STATE AS CRIME DETERRENT

Quincy Representative to Introduce Bill in Legislature Compelling Imposition of at Least 20 Years' Sentence for Robbery Under Arms

Enactment of specific legislation requiring the courts to impose heavier minimum sentences against law violators will prove an important deterrent to crime, in the view of Everett R. Prout, Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature from Quincy, who will urge the passage of such a bill at the next session.

With Governor Fuller having already declared for "a program of drastic action against the hazardous violations of laws" in the State, indications are that Mr. Prout's bill, which has just been filed with the clerk of the House, will receive early and favorable consideration when the Legislature convenes in January.

Governor Fuller's Attitude

The bill which Mr. Prout intends to sponsor provides for the imposition of a sentence of not less than 20 years for robbery under arms. The bill, however, retains the present provision which permits the judges to impose maximum penalties of life imprisonment under their own discretion.

Governor Fuller's support of this proposal or legislation along similar lines is anticipated. He has indicated that he will likely urge prompt action upon the in-coming Legislature.

"Conditions of law violation in Massachusetts," Mr. Prout declared, "prompt the opinion, which is rapidly gaining wider support, that the laws must be made stronger and that penalties commensurate with the offenses must be imposed if notable improvement in the situation is to be accomplished.

Higher Minimum Sentence

"Mistaken sentiment has asserted itself in the last 20 years, and what is intended to be mercy is actually made use of as license by those who would operate beyond the pale of the laws. As I view it, the lightening of court punishment for offenses against society must forthwith cease and the heavy hand of righteous law, for the protection of society in general, must be laid upon offenders to the end that law-breaking be made dangerous to the point of eradication of defiance of just restraint.

"I believe that while the discretionary power of the courts to impose sentences of 'any term of years' is on our statute books the maximum sentence should not be changed, but the minimum sentence in all such cases should be fixed at 20 years. Such a sentence seems necessary for the effect which such severity will have upon potential lawbreakers and for the protection of society, and not in the way of revenge or mere punitive penalties."

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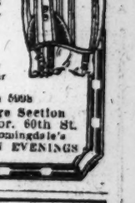
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ACCORD CALLED DRY LAW'S NEED

Put Prohibition Enforcement in Friendly Hands, Mrs. Tilton Pleads

Urging that the enforcement of prohibition be placed in the hands of officials thoroughly in accord with the law, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, chairman of the women's committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, issued a statement today in which she pointed out that the accomplishments of the Eighteenth Amendment are well abreast those of other great reforms in history. She added:

"No business man would place his business in the hands of men who wished to see that business fail, and yet that too often has been the history of prohibition in the hands of our Government. Undoubtedly the President of the United States would like to see the law enforced, but to attain this end means a house cleaning that will take not only time and courage, but extreme measures.

"A study of history shows that enforcement of prohibition is following the course of past reforms. The slave traffic, abolished in 1807, begot an enormous illicit traffic which we were two generations blotting out. Even such a reform as that prohibiting chimney sweeps, brought into being an illicit traffic in climbing boys, smuggled by women into the great houses of England. It took 32 years after the first law was passed to build up sentiment for a supplementary law that was strong enough to stop this smuggling of little chimney sweeps into the castles of England.

"Give us a government that will put prohibition enforcement in charge of its friends and we can get reasonable enforcement not in a generation but in a decade. Let every club and church pass a resolution offering to co-operate with President Coolidge in a demand for genuine enforcement."

COLLEGE STUDENTS VISIT STATE FOREST

Mountain Day of Massachusetts Agricultural Observed

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special)—Mountain Day was celebrated yesterday by the students and faculty of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in the Mt. Toby demonstration forest. Forest trails have been blazed from all sides to the summit of the mountain and under competent guides faculty and students together tramped their favorite paths to the top.

The air was crisp and clear, the woodland colors were magnificent, and all the elements were in evidence that have come to make Mountain Day a highly popular annual event.

When the picnic fires around the fire tower on the mountain top had burned low, Prof. Eben E. Woodward of Dartmouth told of the important place in student life which the Dartmouth Outing Club occupies. He outlined the growth of the club from the days when it boasted a single cabin seven miles from Hanover, to the present, when, with no less than 14 cabins along well kept trails extending northward to Franconia Notch, it affords one of the most popular extra-curriculum activities of Dartmouth students. About nine in ten Dartmouth men belong to the club.

Each year a number of freshmen choose the Outing Club as a field for their activities, just as others choose football. They study woodcraft and all the other things which are needed to enable those men to act as guides and club officers during their time in college. With these men as leaders the whole student body is drawn into the open, and many students develop a love of outdoor life which later becomes a hobby. Many Dartmouth alumni, he said, refer to the Outing Club as the most powerful influence of their college days. Around campfires at the end of long tramps they formed their warmest and most enduring friendships.

Professor Patterson of the English department gave a splendid rendition of Rip Van Winkle, in a little glade where the natural surroundings recalled the original setting in the Catskills.

SHIPS MAKE BOSTON WITH RICH CARGOES

Steamers arriving here yesterday from foreign ports included two vessels of the Leyland Line, bringing valuable cargoes. The Barbadian brought a full cargo of general merchandise, most of which will be unloaded here. The vessel came from Antwerp, London and Plymouth. The steamship Novian from Antwerp, arrived at pier 43. Another arrival was the Furness Line Rexmore from Glasgow and Liverpool with about 500-ton cargo for Boston. The Japanese steamer Aden Maru brought a general cargo from Mediterranean ports.

Sunday afternoon the steamship Cedric of the White Star Line, with several hundred passengers, is due to arrive at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, to debark 50 first cabin, 83 second-class and 155 third-class passengers before leaving for New York. The Cedric, in command of Capt. V. W. Hickson, left Liverpool last Saturday and Queenstown on Sunday.

WOULD CO-ORDINATE BOSTON TERMINALS

Metropolitan Planning Division Holds Hearing

Several plans for developing the steamship and railroad terminal facilities of Boston were discussed at the hearing given in the State House yesterday by the division of metropolitan planning. William B. Lawrence of Medford, director of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, said that he believed that the present terminal facilities of Boston could be developed by co-ordinating them to a greater degree.

Samuel G. Spear, treasurer of the Terminal Wharf & Warehouse Company, said that coastal freight business is constantly increasing and he, too, urged greater co-ordination between those in charge of the various existing terminal plants.

J. M. Hoffman, general manager of the Boston Tidewater Terminal Company, said his company is operating several army bases throughout the country which it holds under lease of the Government. He believes that good business is coming to the port of Boston.

Establishment of a metropolitan Boston by the Legislature was proposed by Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel for Boston.

WESLEYAN TO OPEN AN OLD BOOKSTORE

Literary Treasures to Be Sold to Undergraduates

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP)—A department for the sale of old, rare books, manuscripts and prints will soon be opened by the Wesleyan Store at Wesleyan University. A great number of literary rarities have already been purchased, those in charge of the movement announce, and another large consignment is on the way from Europe, where most of the purchasing is done.

The whole movement is an attempt to equal last year's record—pro rata—at Yale, where $50,000 worth of literary and artistic treasures were sold to undergraduates alone. Some of the manuscripts now in the hands of the Wesleyan Store are to be subjects of a series of essays.

The collection already includes a book of poetry copied by the hand of Harriet Shelley, the original manuscript of Cowper's autobiography, some rare hand printed and illuminated pages dating from 1250, letters of Walter Scott, William Lisle Bowles, and many other writers of note.

HARVARD REGISTRY TOPS RECORD BY 593

Total Enrollment Has Now Reached 7564

The last-minute registration of 223 men in Harvard University has swelled the total in the 13 departments, including special students, to 7564. These figures show an increase of 593 over last year.

Harvard College shows a total of 3244, an increased registration of 225. This is due chiefly to the large freshman class, which exceeds that of the previous year by 106, and the 138 men who have transferred to Harvard from other colleges.

Next to the college in size is the Law School with an enrollment of 1315, surpassing last year's enrollment by 121. The School of Education also shows a noticeable increase.

There are only two departments that show a loss of registration. These are the Bussey School of Biology, which has lost two men, and the Dental School, which has lost 15.

BOWDOIN NEARS END OF JOURNEY

MacMillan Expedition Is Pushing on Against a Heavy Sea

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 8 (AP) — A radio message from Commander Donald B. MacMillan on the schooner Bowdoin, sent late last night and relayed here today, recounted the progress the ship is making on the last leg of her journey from the Arctic to Monhegan Island and Wiscasset.

"The Bowdoin made a fine run to White Haven," the message read, "and then tucked a head wind until noon, when wind veered to south and we dashed on with starboard rail awash until off Beaver Island, until 4 p. m. when forced to reduce sail in a sharp squall. There is still a heavy sea running, but we are pushing on."

Since no mention of the steamer Peary was made in the message J. R. Hildebrand of the National Geographic Society concluded that the two ships had not yet met. The Peary, which had preceded the Bowdoin down the coast from Labrador, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday and was to join the rest of the expedition off that port.

Commander MacMillan had hoped to reach that point before nightfall yesterday. Nothing was said to indicate the position of the Bowdoin at the time the message was sent but apparently she will be able to hold to her plan of arriving at Monhegan Island some time tomorrow.

LIBRARY CLUBS PLAN FOR JOINT SESSION

Meeting at Williamstown Next Week to Discuss Problems

Problems of public libraries will be discussed for two days and a half when members of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club meet in joint session at Williamstown next week Friday and Saturday. They are to be addressed on Friday evening by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, maker of books and an important figure in literary circles, and by Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College.

On Saturday morning they are to discuss how they can best carry out the new plan for adult education through the library.

George H. Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library, is to address the clubs on Saturday afternoon. He will follow a discussion on the best new books, what they are and why they are "best," conducted by Miss Alice Blanchard. Prof. C. L. Safford, director of music at Williams College, will give an organ recital at the college from 5 to 6 p. m.

Saturday evening, Frank H. Chase, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, will preside over a meeting on training librarians within the library and recruiting.

NEW APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8 (Special)—Yale University announced today seven appointments to its faculty. William Clark Trow, Ph.D., has been named as visiting associate professor of educational psychology, and Miss Ettalone Mears Grice, Ph.D., has been promoted to be assistant professor of Assyriology and Babylonian literature and acting curator of the Babylonian Collection.

Other appointments include: William MacDonald, LL.D., lecturer on American history; Barnett Fred Dodge, D.Sc., assistant professor of chemical engineering; Edward A. Bott, visiting associate professor of psychology; Irving N. Countryman, assistant professor of visual education, and Jesse Case Neff, B. S., research assistant in visual education.

WORKER FOR BLIND WILL VISIT BOSTON

Mrs. Winifred Holt Mather, known throughout many countries because of her work for the blind, is due to arrive in Boston on the White Star liner Cedric next Monday. With her husband, Rufus G. Mather, recording secretary of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, Mrs. Mather will occupy a suite at the Bellevue Hotel for several weeks, aiding in a work to raise money for carrying on the work.

Mrs. Mather spent a large part of last summer at the Phare de France, the French Lighthouse founded in Paris during the war by Mrs. Mather and her aides, and patterned after the New York Association for the Blind, which Mrs. Mather founded in 1908. The French Lighthouse is an American service on French soil, a training center for the war blind of all the Allies.

METHODISTS OPPOSE ANY DRY ACT CHANGE

Maine Conference Passes Resolution on Issue

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 8 (Special)—At the closing of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, that body went on record as opposed to any alteration in the Volstead law. The special report on the matter of prohibition was as follows:

We notice with intense interest the present activity of the allied liquor interests in America in the direction of making distasteful the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead enforcement law, and we see no signs of change in the historic position of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this regard. Always we have been, and shall continue to be, unalterably opposed to the saloon and its attendant activities and effects. We are opposed at this time to every form of illegal liquor trafficking and to those engaged therein.

We stand in opposition to every suggested change in the now existing law which tends to weaken its powers and to open any doors to further national partnership with this iniquity. We are glad to commend any and all officers of the law and all other agencies, public or private, at whose hands the law is being well enforced, or its principles more firmly established.

We caution all our people against taking seriously the perverted and untruthful statements now being broadcasted which are probably a part of an organized attempt to dethrone the present prohibitory law, and we call upon all the preachers to make frequent and effective deliverances from the pulpit of the truths concerning prohibition.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BANK IS INSPECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—In order to acquaint itself with the problems that confront the federal farm loan and intermediate credit banks, a group of members of the joint Banking and Currency Committee of Congress visited and inspected the Springfield bank today. This group is one with varying personnel that will visit all the 12 federal land banks.

The party here included Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, Representatives J. G. Strong of Kansas, E. H. Fenn of Connecticut and W. F. Stevenson of South Carolina, with E. E. Jones, member of the farm loan board, and C. E. Lobdell, general counsel and fiscal agent for the land banks.

VERMONT D. A. R. ELECTS

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Oct. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Katherine W. Kittredge of Springfield, Vt., was elected state regent of the Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution at the annual meeting here yesterday. Among the guests of honor were Mrs. Anthony W. Cook of Cooksburg, Pa., president-general of the national organization; Mrs. Alfred J. J. Brosseau of New York, treasurer-general, and Mrs. Larz Anderson of Washington, librarian-general.

DARTMOUTH MAKES RULING

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 8 (AP)—Applicants for admission to Dartmouth College, beginning with the class of 1930, must qualify without entrance conditions, according to a ruling by the administration made public yesterday.

Club Sandwiches taste better with LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



Rome, Ga.
Special Correspondence

DADDY JACK was a servant in a southern family. He was a gentle old Negro who rendered his service with great willingness. The special object of his devotion and loyalty was little Marie, the daughter of the house, who in turn gave to Daddy Jack, not only artless affection, but unstinted attention to his conversational eloquence abounding with folk lore that makes melody in the hearts of the children.

The gray days came when Daddy Jack could not come to the big house for a long time. But one day Marie's mother, returning from a neighboring visit, beheld a scene that she never will forget. Daddy Jack had returned and was sitting in the best room in the best chair, eating a lunch prepared by little Marie herself. She had drawn her chair up close to his and while he ate she was trying to tell him how much he meant to her.

Elgin, Ill.
Special Correspondence

A RARE example of unselfishness and service was furnished by a couple who lived here some years ago.

This man and wife had no children of their own. When the sister and brother-in-law of the man passed on within a few months of each other, leaving a family of nine children of which the youngest was a few weeks old, they gave up their own quiet home, sold their furniture, rented the house, and moved into the home of these children to take charge and care for them.

Although they were in meager financial circumstances, they kept the home united until the youngest was able to care for himself.

Sante Fe, New Mex.
Special Correspondence

IN THE inventory of the estate of the late Felix Garcia filed in the district court here and valued at $165,000, there were more than $100,000 worth of bills and unsecured promissory notes, which gave a sidelight into the character of this man, who was one of the last remaining Spanish Dons in New Mexico and one of the State's most prominent storekeepers and ranchers.

Don Felix was never known to turn a hungry man away from his door nor to press a debtor, and in cases where great need had visited families he sent their bills to them marked, "Paid in full by God."

Kansas City, Mo.
Special Correspondence

A WOMAN here saw a person whom she supposed to be one of her friends some distance ahead. Running to meet her, she called her by name, only to discover she was a stranger.

The stranger replied she was very grateful for the smile given her, even though it was intended for another.

BILL AIMED AT SECRET ORDERS

Edward F. Wallace of Roxbury, state Representative, filed a bill yesterday with the clerk of the House providing that any organization with more than 20 members, other than a labor union, the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Columbus and similar fraternal organizations, be compelled to make public the names of officers and members. The bill, it was intimated, is aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

BONDING PLAN AIDS IDAHO MARKETING

State Adopts Federal Rules on Warehouse Receipts

POCATELLO, Ida., Oct. 5 (Special Correspondence)—One of the greatest steps toward the orderly marketing of agricultural products in the State of Idaho is the recent adoption by the State of the federal rules of bonded warehouses. Under this ruling it will be possible for federal intermediate credit banks and Idaho banks to advance to the producer 85 to 90 per cent of the total cash value of his products stored in bonded warehouses.

The first warehouse in Idaho to take advantage of this ruling, which will provide credit, storage facilities, and better prices by orderly marketing, is the Idaho Grimm Growers Corporation of Blackfoot, which during this season will clean and classify 1,500,000 pounds of Grimm alfalfa seed, said to be the greatest quantity of this commodity ever accumulated at one point.

The orderly marketing of nonperishable products, made possible by the warehouse plan, will undoubtedly aid materially in the progress of agriculture in this State, and owners of warehouses are fast making application for licenses under this ruling.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE HOLDS OPEN MEETING

Establishing a new custom the Brookline School Committee held an open meeting last evening, responding to a request of the Public School Association that it might have members present. It was the first meeting attended by Richard C. Floyd, newly elected to the committee at a joint session of the school committee and the selectmen of the town, closing a contest between the committee and citizens over more liberal representation of community interests.

Addressing the committee and visitors Mr. Floyd stated that he thought there should be greater cooperation between the committee and the citizens, that the latter had a right to know what the former was doing, that sessions should be open and a publicity committee appointed. Townspeople should have ready access to the committee, he believed, and their requests considered.

OLD MARITIME RECORD REVEALED

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8 (AP)—Workmen tearing down the last of the old Long Wharf buildings in Newport, once used as boat shops, have found scrawled on the rafters and beams an interesting maritime record kept by seafaring men who congregated in the shop early in the last century. Among the more interesting entries are: "Constitution sailed January, 1833;" "Steamer Lexington burnt Jan. 13, 1840;" "Martha sailed around Horn, 1845."

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Wild Goose Honks in Summer, Plover on City Point Flats

Brookline Bird Club Members Find Many Songsters Are Changing Habitat—Rare and Interesting Species Found in and About Boston

The birds are extending their range, new species being found in certain sections and others rarely seen, increasing in numbers. This at least has been the experience of members of the Brookline Bird Club, who during the past summer have made this matter of the birds widening their sphere a matter of special observation.

The hermit thrush, for instance, which is not supposed to nest in this region and is generally not seen except sparingly on the Cape, has this season been found widespread, notably in sections of Wayland and Sudbury.

Another rare find was a nest of brown creepers discovered by William C. Wheeland at Sharon, in a densely-wooded section, similar to the bird's haunt in the cedar swamps of Maine. Mr. Wheeland succeeded in obtaining a photograph of two brown creeper fledglings clinging to the bark of a tree.

Wild Goose Honks In Summer

The most unusual occurrence of a black-throated blue warbler nesting as far south as the Lake Winnepesaukee region was observed by L. R. Talbot, president of the club. Also Mr. Talbot found here juncos and myrtle warblers, which are rarely seen south of Canada in summer. Quite unusual too was hearing the honk-honk of the Canada goose in mid-summer. Mr. Talbot though does not attach any significance to this occurrence, as the bird was evidently a stray visitor.

The fact, however, that Bonaparte gulls were found frequenting lake regions during the summer when heretofore they have been considered strictly shore birds, is another instance pointing toward the extending range of the birds. This matter, in fact, has come to the attention and been pointed out by Edward H. Forbush, State ornithologist.

Contrary to the authority of the bird books which state that never more than 50 cliff swallows are found nesting in any one locality, 145 perfect nests of cliff swallows were discovered last summer by Miss Edith Hale on one barn in New London, New Hampshire.

Several theories are advanced in regard to this change in bird habitat. The food question is the most potent. When birds multiply rapidly in any one section, the shortage of food causes numbers of them to move out. Also the cutting of timber makes a change in bird life. Now that building is going on in the Princeton Road section, a one-time haunt of the Brookline Bird Club abounding in the type of birds frequenting open woodland, the birds are disappearing.

Plover at City Point

One of the most interesting discoveries of the summer was that at City Point the mud flats interspersed with pools of water, on the left side of the causeway leading to Castle Island, is an unusually fine place for shore birds. Here these long-legged wading birds dig the food from the mud with their bills. No less than 22 varieties of birds—gulls, terns, sandpipers, willets, stilings, plover, and larks—were seen during a walk on Sept. 12. This wonderful bird haunt, however, is a dump heap, abounding in tin cans, broken bottles and the like. This fact has prompted a resolution, which has been referred to the directors of the club, to the effect that the suggestion be made to the Boston Park Department to allow no more dumping here and to have cleared away what remains.

Members of the Brookline Bird Club include residents of all parts of greater Boston and even from Providence and Worcester. With the exception of Christmas and Thanksgiving and during the months of July and August, walks are taken on every Saturday and holiday. The members are divided into small groups of perhaps not more than four or five, each party being headed by a leader. Far from being merely aimless gazing at the birds, the activities of the club are adding very materially to the knowledge of birds in this section, and in many cases, improving on the information found in bird books.

Monthly meetings of the club are held at the Brookline Public Library. On Nov. 3, a lecture will be given by Winthrop Packard, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, on the work of that organization.



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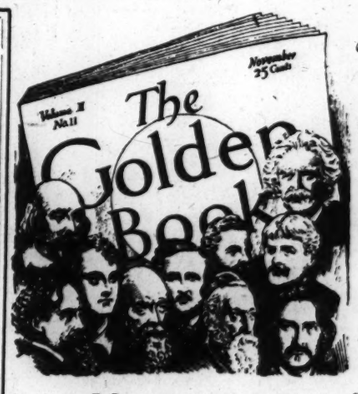
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WASHINGTON IS NOW FAVORITE

Johnson, Joseph Harris, and Rice Help Senators Win First Game

WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington Americans	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh Nationals	0	1	.000

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 8 (Special)—Pittsburgh and Washington meet at Forbes Field today in the second game of the World Series of 1925 with the American League champions the favorites to win the series as the result of their brilliant 4-to-1 victory in the opening game yesterday when the great veteran, Walter P. Johnson, gave one of the finest exhibitions of pitching he has ever shown.

The great offensive of the Pittsburgh team simply collapsed yesterday, before Johnson. The Washington star was at his best and not once was he placed in a difficult position. His fine showing gives fans hopes that he may get into and win three games in this series to equal the record for a pitcher in one series. That is, of course, those fans who are favoring Washington to win the series.

The Pittsburgh fans gave Johnson a great reception when he came to bat in the eighth inning. Pitching such as he displayed yesterday has seldom been seen by the Pittsburgh fans and, in fact by any fans for that matter. They certainly appreciated it even though it was being done against their own club and such sportsmanship as that is a credit to the game. With Johnson's total of strike-outs in the first game reaching 10, he has a good chance to make a new record for the World Series. At least he has a fine start. The announcement that Manager S. R. Harris would depend upon W. H. Reuther, left-hander for the third game of the series is rather interesting as fans are well aware that the Pittsburgh hitters find left-handers easy marks.

Timely Hitting Counts

A Pittsburgh fan noted the fact that the National League champions have made their tremendous hitting averages against weak pitchers, and have fallen down against strong pitching. He also said that batting averages do not count in a world series, but that timely hitting such as that by Washington is the real thing, and there is much wisdom in this.

Although there were 41,723 fans at yesterday's game, they did not make nearly as much noise as the Washington fans did at the opening game last year.

Those fans who last year were disappointed at Johnson's showing in the opening game of the 1924 series are today rejoicing with Washington followers in the masterful exhibition of pitching he gave yesterday. His 10 strike-outs totaled only two short of the record for the World Series and included every man in the much-haunted Pittsburgh offensive except Catcher Smith and Third-baseman Traynor.

The whole situation may be summed up in the fact that Pittsburgh was weak where it was supposed to have been strong and Washington came up to expectations on the pitching end of the game. Cuyler, picked to be the leading batter of the World Series and the possible choice for the most valuable player to his club in the National League, struck out twice, flied out to right field, once, and hit a scratch single, which bounced over Johnson's head in the fourth inning. The powerful offensive strength of the Pittsburgh club of which fans have read about all season simply collapsed before the pitching of Johnson who displayed a brand and style that the National League champions have seldom faced this season.

Washington Is Encouraged

The victory yesterday gives Washington great encouragement for it is expected that Pittsburgh can do little better against the right-handed pitching of the veteran Stanley Coveleski who has had a better season in the box than his clubmate Johnson.

Fans may say that Washington was fortunate in having the breaks in yesterday's game, just as they did in the last game of the World Series of 1924; but Washington's habit of getting the breaks is being summed up in the fact that the Senators are timely hitters, men who are at their best when in the pinch. For instance, the home run which Joseph Harris hit in the second inning yesterday would have been only a double had it not taken a bound into the center field stands. Also his single in the fifth inning which started the Washington rally which netted two more runs was of the doubtful variety. Bleuge and Peckinpaugh followed him in order in the fifth with singles. At this point Pitcher Meadows of Pittsburgh earned honorable mention alongside of Johnson for leading honors in the game. With three men on bases and none out he struck out Ruel and Johnson, the latter considered one of the best hitters in the American League. He also had two strikes on Rice before he singled, scoring Harris and Bleuge.

Harris, obtained this year by Washington in a trade with the Boston Red Sox, had his name placed in the World Series hall of fame by hitting the home run for the first score of the game and starting the Washington rally in the fifth with a single to score the second run for the champions of the world. Washington's final score in the ninth was made when Goslin singled and went to second on Judge's sacrifice hit, and scored later on Bleuge's single.

Traynor Makes Home Run

Pittsburgh's lone run of the game was made on a home run by Traynor in the fifth inning. The third baseman made two of Pittsburgh's five hits. The other outstanding members of Pittsburgh's offensive, Wright, Cuyler, Grantham, Carey and Barnhart, were helpless against Johnson, whose outcurve was working like a well-oiled machine. Even McInnis, pinch hitter in the eighth inning, was retired by the strike-out route. Fans at the game who were familiar with the pitching of Johnson were practically assured of a victory for him after the first two innings had passed.

Base stealing and double plays, for which the fans had been watching especially, failed to materialize to any great extent in yesterday's game. Carey, leading base stealer of the National League for six straight seasons, was caught trying to steal a base in the first inning, but stole one in the ninth. Smith of the losers stole the only other base of the game.

Two Double Plays

Two double plays were completed, one by the famous Peckinpaugh to Harris to Judge combination and the other an unassisted double play by Grantham of Pittsburgh. However, Pittsburgh cannot expect to break stolen base records unless they get men on bases and Washington cannot expect to equal its double play record of last year. When pitchers with the efficiency of Johnson face the National League champions, their base-running performances are bound to be held to a minimum.

Grantham's flying catch of Goslin's hit and Wright's high jump to catch Johnson's fly were outstanding features of the game. Meadows, Pittsburgh's pitcher, cannot be given too much credit for his fine work. He struck out four of Washington's hitters and was effective in the pinches. It was timely hitting by Washington which defeated him and he will certainly be back in another and possibly two of the games before the series closes.

While the official attendance of the game yesterday does not break any records, the total gate receipts of $150,775 is high. This is because of the large number of high-priced seats. The summary:

WASHINGTON

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rice, cf, rf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
S. Harris, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Goslin, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Judge, 1b	3	0	0	0	5	2	0
J. Harris, rf	4	2	2	5	4	0	0
McNeely, cf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bluege, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	2	1
Peckinpaugh, ss	4	0	1	1	3	2	1
Ruel, c	3	0	0	0	10	2	0
Johnson, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	8	11	27	8	1

PITTSBURGH

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore, 2b	4*	0	0	0	1	1	0
Carey, cf	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cuyler, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Barnhart, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Traynor, 3b	4	1	2	5	1	3	0
Wright, ss	4	0	0	0	1	5	0
Grantham, 1b	3	0	0	0	15	1	0
Smith, c	3	0	1	1	5	0	0
†Bigbee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gooch, c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Meadows, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
‡McInnis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morrison, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	1	5	8	27	13	0

*Ran for Smith in the eighth.
†Batted for Meadows in the eighth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Home runs—J. Harris, Traynor. Stolen bases—Grantham, Bigbee. Sacrifice hit—Judge. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Judge; Grantham (unassisted). Struck out—By Johnson 10 (Cuyler 2, Barnhart 2, Wright 2, Grantham, Carey, Meadows, McInnis); by Meadows 4 (Bluege 2, Ruel, Johnson); by Morrison (J. Harris). Hits—Off Meadows 6 in 8 innings; off Morrison 2 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Washington 3, Pittsburgh 5. Hit by pitched ball—by Johnson (Carey 2); by Meadows (S. Harris). Base on balls—By Johnson (Meadows). Losing pitcher—Meadows. Time—1h. 57m. Umpires—Rigler (plate), Owens (first base), McCormick (second base), Moriarity (third base).

TREASURY HEAD FOR WASHINGTON

Secretary Mellon Finds Baseball Handicaps Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—The list of "rooters" for the Washington baseball team now defending its title of world champions against Pittsburgh is growing more impressive every day. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, when asked today whether he had an alibi for the defeat of the Pittsburgh team yesterday, replied that he didn't need one; he was a Washingtonian now. "I'm throwing up my hat for the Nationals," said the Secretary of the Treasury.

President Coolidge has set the example for government officials by his announcement that he intends to stand by Washington throughout the series and will be present at the first game of the series in Washington as a loyal rooter for the "home team."

The World Series, Secretary Mellon found, has practically disrupted the daily business routine of Pittsburgh as well as that of the capital. Yesterday afternoon, during the course of the opening game, he had occasion to call Pittsburgh on long distance. He called in vain for one after another business man, only to be told that all were out at the game.

It was indicated that he then turned his attention to the radio announcements carrying play-by-play announcements of the progress of the game.

WHITE SOX AND CUBS TIE IN CITY SERIES

CHICAGO CITY SERIES

	Won	Tied	Lost
Chicago Americans	0	1	0
Chicago Nationals	0	1	0

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox and Chicago Cubs battled to a 19-inning tie yesterday in the first game of the city series with the score of 2 to 2. Darkness stopped the contest.

G. C. Alexander, the veteran pitcher of the National League club, was pitted against Blankenship of the American League club, who outpitched the Cubs' ace, both pitchers going the entire route.

Alexander was touched for 20 hits, 10 coming after the twelfth inning when he showed signs of weakening. Blankenship improved as the game progressed, the Cubs making only two hits after the tenth inning. He gave his rivals only 11 hits for the entire game.

The White Sox scored first when they bunched three hits with an error by Maranville for two runs. The Cubs scored one run in the fourth on Freigau's triple and Jahn's single. They tied the score in the fifth on singles by Maranville and Hartnett and a sacrifice fly by Alexander. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-19	R	H	E
Cubs	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2	11	1	
White Sox	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	20	1	

Batteries—Alexander and Hartnett; Blankenship and Schalk. Umpires—Rowland, Quigley, Ormsby and Pfirman. Time—3h. 36m.

PICK-UPS

SEVERAL World Series pitching records are still held by Christy Mathewson. Among them are the pitching of 27 consecutive innings without being scored on and the pitching of 103 2-3 innings. One of the greatest games he ever pitched was the eighth and deciding World Series game of 1912 at Fenway Park, Boston. He lost the game when an outfielder muffed a fly and thus permitted Boston to score the winning run, but his control of the ball and his ability to size up his opposing batsmen was of the highest possible order. It was in this game that he retired the Red Sox in one inning on three pitched balls.

To Joseph Harris of the Senators went the honor of making the first home run in the 1925 World Series and he did it on his first trip to the plate. The ball hit the edge of the extended right-field grandstand and bounced back, but was declared a home run on the ground rules. Ainsmith and Schacht entertained the crowd before the game with their usual humorous stunts and they were fully up to the high standard they have set in the past. A football game with a balloon for the ball was their most entertaining stunt yesterday.

This year's mascots had more than the usual interest in the game as the Pittsburgh mascot was Manager Mckechnie's son while the Senator mascot was President Griffith's son.

There were two lines of fans waiting for the gates to the unreserved seats to open. R. S. Crabtree of Columbus, O., led one of the lines with Ralph Arkle of Pittsburgh leading the other. Mrs. James Lauck of Wellsburg, W. Va., was the first woman in line. There were several hundred in line when she arrived, but she was given first place.

There were four of the players who took part in the Pittsburgh-Detroit series of 1909 present and they were photographed together. They were J. H. Wagner, former star shortstop and batter of Pittsburgh; F. C. Clarke, former manager and present assistant manager, of Pittsburgh; T. R. Cobb, star outfielder and batter of Detroit and now its manager, and C. B. Adams, the veteran Pittsburgh pitcher, who was largely responsible for Pittsburgh winning the title in 1909.

Catcher Ruel of the Senators showed the Pittsburgh players that he could not be trifled with on the bases when he threw out Carey in attempting to steal second in the first inning.

Fans who tried to get in at Forbes Field for the first game will say that the 200,000 who applied for tickets to the first two games in Pittsburgh must have all been there at once.

Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania had the honor of throwing out the first ball.

Cuyler, Pittsburgh's heavy batter, was the first man to strike out in the series and he did it on his first trip to the plate. Later he struck out again.

Meadows was the first player to receive a base on balls. Johnson passed him in the third inning on five pitched balls, the first one being a foul strike.

Traynor was the first Pittsburgh player to get a home run when he hit into the right-field stands in the fifth inning.

Pitcher Lee Meadows of Pittsburgh has been a member of four National League teams during the 12 years he has been in the majors. He has worn a Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis uniform in addition to Pittsburgh.

The entire audience at the first game, radio, city streets, etc., included, is to be estimated up in the millions. A good, logical estimation of the number who will listen on the radio during the series is about 10,000,000.

The two Chicago clubs started their city series in great style yesterday. Playing 19 innings to a 2-to-2 tie was all that the most exacting fans could ask for. Alexander was found for 20 hits against 11 made off Blankenship.

MATHEWSON PASSES AWAY

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 8—Christopher Mathewson, president and part owner of the Boston National League Baseball Club, passed away here last night. As a member of the New York Giants, he was for several years the leading pitcher of the National League and is generally regarded as one of the greatest pitchers of all time. His record of three straight shutouts in the World Series of 1905 has never been equaled.

Three Reasons Why Washington Won



© Henry Miller News Picture Service

Main photo.

Upper Left: E. S. Rice. Lower Left: Walter P. Johnson. Right: Joseph Harris.

FIELD HOCKEY TO START SATURDAY

Boston Season Late—Intercity to Be Held at Wellesley

LEXINGTON, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special)—The Boston Field Hockey Association will open a big season Saturday. This fall there are six elevens in the organization, two more than a year ago. The Free Booters, who last season won the title in the league, have so many players that the club has been split up into two teams, now known as the White Tops and Red Tops, but still under the management of the Free Booters' Club. The Faculty Club at Wellesley is a new member of the association.

The other members of the association are the Commonwealth Club, last year known as the Graduates; the Lexington Field Hockey Club, and the Motley Club.

The season was to have opened last Saturday, but the rain made it necessary to postpone the matches, and they will probably be played on Columbus Day, next Monday, Oct. 12.

National at Wellesley

This year, for the first time, the annual intercity tournament for the United States championship will be held in Boston, the games to be played on the Wellesley College field, Thanksgiving week. For this reason, field hockey in the Boston association promises a boom and interest is running high among the several clubs in the organization, for each and every member is more than anxious to have the big tournament a success, and with the all-Boston eleven the national champion, if possible.

Already, at this early date, plans are being formulated for the intercity tournament, which will start on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 25, the day before Thanksgiving. There will be games all day on the holiday, Nov. 26, also on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 27 and 28, the tourney concluding on Saturday. On Thanksgiving day, as a special feature of the tourney, the All-Boston eleven will play the All-Irish team, which will make its first visit to this country. The Irish team will come from across the water this year instead of the All-English team, which has visited this country for several seasons, but which this year will be on a trip to Africa at the time of the intercity tournament.

This year, for the first time, Boston will be represented in the big tourney with two all-Boston teams, Philadelphia, Pa., and New York City, also will enter two teams in the tournament, and Fairchester, near New York City; Baltimore, Md., and possibly Richmond, Va., will be represented. Philadelphia won the intercity honors, and thus captured the national championship last fall, when the tournament was held at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, at Rye, N. Y.

Miss Wesson Chairman

Like last year, the All-Boston elevens will be chosen by a selection committee of which Miss Cynthia Wesson of Cambridge is chairman. The committee will watch the contests during the league series, and will pick out the best players, who after the close of the league season, on Nov. 1, will participate in two tryouts for the All-Boston eleven on Saturdays, Nov. 7 and 14, at the Radcliffe College field in Cambridge. The two All-Boston outfits will then be selected following these tryouts, and on Saturday, Nov. 21, a game with the Worcester team or some picked team of Greater Boston will be engaged for a final practice contest prior to the intercity tournament.

Miss Bessie Rudd of Cambridge, a member of the Motley Club, is president of the Boston Field Hockey Association for this year, succeeding Mrs. C. G. Loring of Boston, who has been head of the league for several years. Miss Rudd was the association secretary this year. Miss Louise Sewell of Waltham is secretary, and Miss Helen Whittemore of Milton Academy is treasurer. The members of the executive board, usually the captain or manager of the league teams, follow: Motley, Miss Helen Sherman of Brookline; Faculty Club at Wellesley, Miss Helen Thompson of Wellesley; Lexington Field Hockey Club, Miss Mary Moakley of Lexington; Commonwealth Club, Miss Barbara Goss of Melrose; and Free Booters, Miss Cynthia Wesson of Cambridge.

The association schedule is being revised, and will be announced soon.

ENGLAND WINS AT SOCCER

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Oct. 8 (AP)—The English Football Association team defeated the Irish League team, 7 to 0, in their inter-league soccer match here yesterday.

HOWE IS WINNER OF FIRST RACE

Captures Two-Seater Free-for-All Event at Mitchel Field

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., Oct. 8 (AP)—B. P. Howe of Keyport, N. J., piloting a Thomas-Morse plane, won the two-seater free-for-all race which opened the national air races here today. His time for the 100-mile course averaged 102.9 miles an hour.

Second place was won by E. P. Lott of Garden City, L. I., flying a TMSVII modified plane, with an average speed of 100.7 miles an hour. Third place was won by Jack Lauss of Dayton, O., in a Hartzell FC-2, whose time was 94.3 miles per hour.

Thirteen pilots were entered in the event, but one was eliminated a few minutes after the take-off when the entry, piloted by C. D. Chamberlin, crashed, and two other planes were disqualified.

In a great concentration of American civilian and service aircraft some 500 planes were here today for the races and sham battle with a monster invading foreign fleet.

During a program of 10 races lasting three days, 45 army airplanes, constituting nearly the entire force of thoroughly efficient up-to-date machines in the military service, will be charged with locating and repelling an imaginary enemy force of 400 planes.

The maneuver will be commanded by Gen. J. E. Fechet, who will organize the three army groups of 15 planes each into a brigade. General Fechet has brought with him a special air staff from Washington to assist him. The chief of staff will be Maj. Carl Spatz, who was decorated during the war for bringing down five German airplanes.

On-to-New York Race

Civilians flying to compete in the race completed an on-to-New York race at midnight. Seventeen of the 40 entrants arrived before the time limit. Unofficial computations of the scores, which are based on distance traveled, average speed, passengers carried, and engine capacity, place four men in a group at the top. They are K. W. Montee and E. L. Remelin, both of Santa Monica, Calif., and D. A. Askew and H. W. Kindred, both of Pecos, Tex. The official winners are yet to be announced. Montee, who flew in a plane of his own make, was apparently first.

The other arrivals, in order of their appearance over Mitchel Field, were:

B. L. Rowe, Pleasant Gap, Pa.; R. P. Hewitt, Washington, D. C.; A. H. Kreider, Hagerstown, Md.; G. W. Haldeman, Lake Alfred, Fla.; H. R. Harris, Washington, D. C.; H. Elliott, Washington, D. C.; Clyde Emrick, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Emery, Bradford, Pa.; H. C. Mummert, North Platte, Neb.; M. A. Moltrup, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. P. Riddle, Erie, Pa.; M. L. Ashley, St. Louis, Mo.; A. K. Peterson, Washington, D. C.

French Aces Entered

Two French planes piloted by two of France's famous flying heroes were entered in competition with American Army, Navy and Marine Corps observation planes in the military event. Captains Pelletier D'Oisy and Le Maitre brought Breguet planes from France for the races.

Chief interest yesterday was centered on the Curtiss racers built especially for the army and entered in the Pulitzer trophy race, the world's speed classic, Saturday afternoon. Lieut. Cyrus Bettis, star army flier, who will pilot the plane in the Pulitzer event, steered it continuously around the "home" pylon over Mitchel Field and pronounced the newly built craft in fine condition.

Lieutenant Bettis said that in a trial of the plane late yesterday he guided it around the equilateral triangle of 50 kilometers (31.07 miles), which is marked by the pylons and which is the course for the Pulitzer race, at a speed of 250 miles per hour. This time was previously kept a secret. The speed, Lieutenant Bettis stated, was practically the limit of the machine.

Record Is 278 m. p. h.

The record for the Pulitzer races was established in St. Louis in 1923 at 243.67 miles an hour by Lieut. A. J. Williams, the navy's star pilot who is to fly a Curtiss machine identical to that of the army plane in the Pulitzer race. Until Bonnet of France last December flew a plane 278 miles an hour (under a different racing standard, however) Lieutenant Williams' mark stood as the world's speed record.

Lieutenant Williams was unable to try out his new craft, which arrived here yesterday, because it was not "tuned up." Lieutenant Williams, former Fordham College baseball pitcher, and later pitcher for the Giants, is the aviator who piloted a pursuit plane at an unofficial world record speed of 302.3 miles an hour here recently. The speed, however, was established by diving from a high altitude and swooping forward when maximum momentum was gathered, a condition which will not obtain in the Pulitzer race, in which the planes must keep at an even altitude.

An interested and enthusiastic inspector of the two new racing planes of the army and navy today was Capt. Rene Fonck, France's famous ace who has arrived to attend the races. He will not participate in any of the races here, however.

Before leaving the field Captain Fonck wished his countrymen, Capt. Pelletier D'Oisy and Captain Le Maitre, famous distance fliers, success in their event today.

LOUISVILLE TAKES JUNIOR SERIES LEAD

JUNIOR WORLD SERIES

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	3	2	.600
Baltimore	2	3	.400

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8 (AP)—A home-run drive from the bat of Shannon, Louisville shortstop, that landed far up in the right field bleachers with the bases full in the first inning, spelled defeat yesterday for the Baltimore international champions in the fifth game of the Junior World Series. Coupled with the masterly brand of pitching by DeBerry, the colonels' right hand ace, these runs were more than enough to defeat the Orioles. The final score was 7 to 1.

Maisel gained what little glory fell to the lot of the losers, when he hited one of DeBerry's fast balls over the centerfield wall for the team's only score. Anderson starred in the field for Louisville with two spectacular catches in left.

Louisville now leads in the series to date with three victories to two for Baltimore. The teams divided the four games played earlier at Louisville. Another game will be played here today. About 8000 witnessed yesterday's conflict. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Louisville	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—7	9	0	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	7	2	

Batteries—DeBerry and Meyer; Thomas, Jackson and McKee. Losing pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—Connelly and Mager-Kurth. Time—2h. 20m.

MASSEY WINS FRENCH TITLE

CHANTILLY, France, Oct. 8 (AP)—Armand Massey, veteran French golfer, defeated the young British professional, Arthur Compston, yesterday, in their playoff of Tuesday's tie for the French open golf championship. The morning and afternoon scores and the total were as follows: Massey 76—73—149. Compston, 75—75—150.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI TO START STADIUM THIS WINTER

First Unit Is Expected to Be Complete by Sept. 1, 1926—Initial Unit to Seat 26,000—Complete Structure to Care for About 100,000

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 8 (Special)—The first unit of the University of Missouri Memorial Stadium will be completed by Sept. 1, 1926, according to information issued here after a special meeting of the board of curators of the university and the building committee of the stadium. The work will begin about the first of December and by the time of the annual Missouri-Kansas football game in Columbia next fall there will be seats provided for 26,000 in the initial unit of the stadium, with room to care for 35,000 if necessary.

The full meeting of the board of curators took up the financing and construction of the stadium, and approved the work of the building committee and authorized them to proceed at once with the construction. After the inspection of stadiums over all parts of the country and a careful study of the most suitable place for such a building here, the blueprints have been completed and the site selected. The place for construction is in the direction of the spread and growth of the university, which is to be south of the present athletic field. It is situated in a small ravine which will make a great natural arena and save much labor and material in the construction.

72 Rows High

The completed stadium will be a mighty horseshoe with a main unit 72 rows of seats high and a separate unit in the form of a balcony. It will be capable of seating nearly 100,000 people when the four units have been completed. Each unit will be complete in itself and at present, the plans call for two sides of the horseshoe to be erected to a height of 39 rows and to seat 26,000 people. When it is found that this is too small to care for the spectators here there can be added another unit which will complete the horseshoe, and the third unit to add to it to the extent of building 33 more rows of seats and accommodating over 50,000 more people. The final unit will be the balcony which will hold 22,000 persons.

This remarkable plan of expansion in accord with the growth of the crowds at games here will allow the university to keep the stadium up to date for many, many years and will give Missouri the largest stadium in the Missouri Valley. The fact that there can be more added on to the stadium does not mean that the first unit, or any unit, will not be complete in itself. With the building of the initial section this next year the structure will be complete in itself, and will present the appearance of a completed building.

Natural Drainage System

In the first unit the football field will be built up just as if all four sections were being put up at once and the field and track will be one of the finest that can possibly be built. The field has a natural drainage system and will be supplied with a complete set of drain pipes which will connect with four main sewers and finally with the large flood pipe which will lead away from the field. A quarter-mile track with two 220-yard straightaways will also be built.

The space under the stadium will be occupied by dressing rooms, service rooms and a general place for indoor athletics.

$200,000 Bond Issue

The stadium building committee is incorporated under the authority of the board of curators and the laws of the State, and the bonds which have been issued for the first unit have been sold to the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City. There were $200,000 in the first bond issue and $100,000 will be taken from the funds of the Student Memorial Union and Stadium drive which has been conducted among the students, former students, alumni and friends of University of Missouri.

The members of the building committee are Columbia men who are closely associated with the university. C. L. Brewer, athletic director of the university, is chairman, and the other members are: S. F. Conley, E. S. Stephens, Dr. W. G. Manly, and F. B. Rollins.

GEORGIA TEAM NOT AS STRONG

Southern Conference Elevens Are Getting in Shape for Important Games

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 8 (Special)—Southern Conference football teams are rounding into shape, the big teams having completed one or two practice games and another week will find them engaged in hard battles among themselves. The whole season will undoubtedly be required to ferret out the champions and even then there may be some question of supremacy.

This week Washington & Lee, Georgia Tech, Georgia and Maryland go east for encounters. Considering Washington & Lee's poor showing during the past week Princeton should experience no difficulty in piling up a good score. Georgia Tech succeeded in defeating Penn State last year and in so far as their reserve strength has been greatly increased with no serious losses to the varsity, a repetition would be no surprise. Georgia will be unable to hold Yale to a one-point margin as was the case last year, while Maryland will be expected to administer a good defeat to Rutgers.

Sewanee and Vanderbilt travel to Texas for games with Lone Star State institutions. University of Texas and Vanderbilt will engage in a close game with the outcome a toss-up. Coach McGugin of Vanderbilt is facing a real task in building up a team which has lost so many regulars. Sewanee performed brilliantly near the close of last season and has been showing up well this year. Though it is believed that Texas A. & M. will hold the advantage, Sewanee's team is made up of veterans and a real game is assured.

Alabama vs. Louisiana

Foremost in the south is the Alabama - Louisiana State University game. The latter would rather defeat Alabama than any team they play for several seasons and as this is Coach Donahoo's third year at that institution every effort will be made to turn out a winning team. However, it will be no match for the mighty Crimson Tide from Alabama with their huge assortment of flashy backs and reserve material. Alabama is one of the smartest and best trained teams in the south.

The most important games of the south the last week were Georgia's loss to Virginia by a one-point margin, and Georgia Tech's great victory over Virginia Military Institute 33 to 0, thus eliminating two more members of the Southern Conference from championship claim. Georgia's great line has been broken up by graduation and by the loss of Joselove. Virginia's victory was expected by many critics. Their touchdown was the result of a pass, Diffey to Ahner, the latter racing 55 yards for the points. Georgia Tech easily defeated V. M. I., substitutes doing most of the playing. Douglas Wycoff gave a splendid exhibition as did young Barron.

Tulane's great team of last year seems to have been improved. They showed excellent football in holding the strong Missouri eleven to a 6-to-6 tie. Tulane's score came when Missouri was penalized, the ball being placed on the one-yard line. The penalty was the result of two Missouri men tackling Gamble just as he was receiving an excellent pass from Captain Lautenschlager.

Florida Wins Easily

Florida had no trouble in evening up for the Mercer defeat of last year. However, the score of 24 to 0 does not give a real test of Florida's strength. The Florida-Georgia Tech will reveal that.

In a closely contested game Auburn succeeded in defeating the Clemson aggregation by a 13-to-6 score. Under their new coach Auburn's team shows considerable improvement over last year.

Alabama ran up 50 points to Birmingham-Southern's 7, the second team playing most of the time. The varsity executed five plays in two minutes, obtaining two touchdowns, and were then relieved by the men more in need of experience.

Washington & Lee lost to Furman, while Virginia Polytechnic Institute secured a small win over Hampton-Sidney. Kentucky was no match for the powerful Chicago aggregation who downed them, 9 to 6, without much difficulty. Mississippi held Texas to a 25-to-0 score; South Carolina fell before North Carolina; Vanderbilt, L. S. U., Mississippi A. & M., Tennessee and North Carolina State all won unimportant games.

CENTRAL MASS. TEAM WINS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8—Central Massachusetts players defeated a golf team representing Connecticut, 7 to 2, here yesterday in the feature of the final day of the women's golf tournament on the Country Club links

SIDELINES

CONDITIONS were not right for the speed specialists when Illinois was defeated, 14 to 6, by Nebraska last Saturday. Both coaches no doubt recognized this, with the field in a soggy condition. Coach R. C. Zuppke of Illinois, however, had to use Capt. H. E. Grange '26, fastest halfback, while Coach E. K. Hearg was able to withhold R. A. Locke '26, joint holder of the world's record for the 100-yard dash.

University of Michigan's freshman football squad had a real all-American tinge for a day with a player from Canada and one from South America. Luise Val Verde, La Paz, Bolivia, proved to have enough credits to classify as a sophomore, and was shunted over to the reserves. He is a tall, agile youth but has not played football before.

In explanation of the disappointing showing of Capt. Edwin Weir '26 at tackle for Nebraska in the Illinois game, it is stated that Weir has been out of practice all fall and that he was his first real workout. He played a waiting game mostly, taking a wide position to prevent Grange from getting outside of him. He did not get into many plays. However, he punted with a great deal of skill, averaging 45 yards, his shortest ones being 35 yards.

J. R. Rhodes '26, halfback on the Nebraska team, had his day against Illinois last Saturday. He carried the ball 18 times on short center bucks and slants off tackle. While most of his gains were gray ones, Rhodes got away around right end for 30 yards, and scored a touchdown after two more plays.

Four forward passes were intercepted by Nebraska in the game against Illinois. Two of them resulted directly or indirectly in touchdowns. When the game had been under way two minutes, H. E. Grange '26, Illinois captain, threw a 30-yard pass to F. C. Dailey '27, Nebraska fullback, who ran 45 yards for a touchdown. A. D. Mandery '27, Nebraska's right halfback, caught two Illinois passes, the second one giving the Cornhuskers the ball on the Illinois 35-yard line, paving the way for the second touchdown in three plays. The other interception was by J. R. Rhodes '26, who returned it 20 yards.

The Illinois game is the most popular offering on Coach Stagg's football schedule this fall, judged by the number of advance orders for tickets. The Michigan engagement similarly has the call as the most attractive away-from-home game. The Iowa and Columbia games are running neck and neck side by side for second place in the at-home popularity contest, Iowa is leading at present, but the Columbia offering may pass it at any time.

Harvard started the Rensselaer game with two sophomores who promise to become stars before they graduate in 1928. They are W. G. Saltonstall and J. P. Crosby. Saltonstall is an end who is keen at following the ball and is a good tackler, while Crosby is a fine running back. Harvard's first score came on a blocked punt and recovery by Saltonstall followed by a fine run by Crosby.

When the field is soggy a hard-charging line must change its tactics, as illustrated in the Nebraska victory over Illinois. The latter, known as hard chargers, soon adopted the Nebraskan swaling tactics. As a result, each line often leaned on the other until somebody slipped and ended the play.

T. F. Lilley '10 and J. R. Bloomer '05 have been helping Head Coach T. A. D. Jones at Yale. Both were famous tackles in their college days.

GAIN IN REGISTRATION SOUGHT IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Republican, Tammany and Socialist political organizations here are redoubling their efforts to increase registration of voters for the mayoralty election next month. Registration for the first two days shows a total of only 315,241 for the five boroughs. Registration will continue through this week, with registration places remaining open from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 10:30 o'clock at night today and tomorrow, and from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 o'clock Saturday night.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	120	67	.642
Salt Lake City	111	78	.587
Los Angeles	100	87	.535
Seattle	99	88	.529
Portland	89	99	.473
Oakland	84	105	.444
Sacramento	75	114	.397
Vernon	74	114	.394

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Los Angeles 3, Oakland 2.
Salt Lake City 12, Seattle 11.
San Francisco 4, Vernon 2.
Portland 7, Sacramento 3.

WESLEYAN TRACK SCHEDULE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP)—C. M. Brodhead of Philadelphia, track and field manager at Wesleyan University, announced the schedule yesterday for the coming season as follows: April 24—Connecticut Agricultural College; May 1—Williams College; 8—Swarthmore College; 14—Amherst College at Amherst; 21 and 22—New England Intercollegiates at Boston.

NEW ZEALAND WANTS FARMERS

Immigration of Industrial Workers Neither Needed Nor Desired

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The matter of emigration from Great Britain into the Dominion is engaging the close attention of the Government and press this winter, especially as reports from England regarding economic conditions there suggest that the colonies are being looked to more and more as offering a partial solution of the very acute problem at home.

It is felt here that some ground for apprehension lies in the situation, from New Zealand's point of view, especially if emigration is permitted to become indiscriminate and devoid of any other intent than simply to flee a country which is becoming unable to maintain its people. In other words, certain classes of emigrants can be provided for here, while other classes will meet bitter disappointment by finding themselves no better off than at home, and thus develop that most undesirable and harmful element in a community, the disappointed and resentful.

Immigrants Wanted on Land

The present situation is that New Zealand, like Australia, offers ample opportunity for, and is really quite in need of, those classes of emigrants who are prepared to "go on the land," as it is put here; but it is distinctly not in need of mechanics or artisans, however skilled. In respect of the latter a strong feeling exists that such openings as there are belong primarily to New Zealanders. This sentiment is stressed by the press; and, of course, vehemently manifested by the Labor element itself.

Attempts to combat it may be fraught with unpleasant possibilities. For, while New Zealand is intensely loyal to the Empire, the feeling that the D

RADIO

PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION TO FEATURE RADIO

Liberal Arts Palace to House Large Exhibit at Sesquicentennial Exposition

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—As a result of arrangements concluded between Col. C. B. Collier, director-general of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia from June to September next year, and H. S. Bolster, director of the American Radio Exposition Company, which has sponsored during the past four years the series of national radio expositions given annually in the United States, plans for a mammoth radio educational exhibit at the Philadelphia exposition have been announced. Mr. Bolster, whose successful conduct of the annual national radio expositions has made him well known in the radio industry, has undertaken to bring about the united participation of the entire radio industry in the Sesquicentennial Exposition, which is expected to attract more than 60,000,000 visitors. Leading radio manufacturers have already reserved space at the exposition.

The great place that radio now occupies in American life, both as an industry and a social force, according to Mr. Bolster's announcement, is illustrated by the fact that the management of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition has decided to locate the radio exhibit in the Liberal Arts Palace, the most beautiful building planned for the exposition. More than 50,000 square feet of space in this hall have been allotted to the radio industry.

"A comprehensive educational exhibit will occupy the center of the radio section and around this will be grouped the individual exhibits of America's leading radio manufacturers," Mr. Bolster declares. "The educational exhibit will portray the historical development of radio, from both the technical and artistic standpoints. Not only will the exhibit contain models of apparatus for wireless signaling, but it will cover the entire field of human communication, outlining the methods of transmission of messages from the smoke signs of the savage to the elaborate radio transmitting apparatus for transoceanic communication.

England, Germany and other countries will be asked to co-operate in furnishing early models of apparatus from museums and other sources in order to show the contributions to the progress of radio art by foreign countries. Natural scientists and engineers whose research and experiments have advanced the new art of communication will be represented by the earliest models of apparatus from their laboratories. In addition, a series of outstanding showings of the radio art, both from an entertainment and educational standpoint, is planned for the period of the exposition.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 8
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Studio program, presenting a section of H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards' Band.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (360.3 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance. 6:45—Thirty-seventh annual convention program of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League from the New Ocean House, Swampscott—Salem Cadet Band. 8—Concert program. 8:45—From the New Ocean House, Swampscott, continuation of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League; speech by Dr. S. Parks Cadman, guest of honor. 9:45—Dance music—Ray Stewartson and his symphonic orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6:30 to 11 p. m.—Big Brother Club; reports; musicale; national program from WEAF, New York City.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Lenox ensemble. 7:15—Market reports as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 7:30—Children's chorus from the Lancaster Theater. 8:30—Concert by Stanley Fletcher, pianist. 8:45—Evening of opera under the direction of Mme. Vinelle-Johnson presenting "Faust"; in the cast will be Lucille Phelan as Marguerita; Lillian Smith, Siebel and Martha; Vincent Spolzino, Faust; Mardis Brown, Bullantine; Oscar Granger, Mephistopheles, and chorus. 10:15—Reports.

WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City and studio features.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 7:30—"WGY Book Chat," William F. Jacob. 7:45—WGY orchestra and Bertha J. Berry, soprano. 8:30—United States Army Band from WRC, Washington. 9:30—WGY orchestra; talk, "Bird's-Eye View of Distant Countries." 10—Royal hour from New York City. 11:30—Organ recital, Stephen E. Boisclair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6-12 p. m.—Dinner music, mid-week services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; serenaders; specialties under the direction of Joseph Knecht; Vincent Lopez and his Pennsylvania Orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his McAlpin string ensemble. 6:30—Mario Alvares, tenor. 7—Sunnyside orchestra. 7:30—Lanson's orchestra. 8—Elsie Johnson, soprano. 8:30—Snedden Weir, baritone. 9—May Singhi Breen, ukelele; Peter De Rose, pianist, and Four Jack Roses. 9:45—Marguerite Sterns, mezzo-soprano. 10—Robert S. Chree, baritone. 10:30—Joseph Wetzel, tenor. 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin orchestra.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)

7 p. m.—Arcady orchestra. 8:15—James La Magna, violinist, and Rose Di Giovanni, pianist. 8:25—John J. Brawley, "the Singing Angler," and James Brennan, cornetist. 8:40—James La Magna, violinist, and Rose Di Giovanni, pianist. 8:50—John J. Brawley, "the Singing Angler," and James J. Brennan, cornetist. 9:10—Martha Weiss, pianist. 9:25—Ilse Sherwood, soprano, and Elsa Hoehn, mezzo-soprano. 9:40—Martha Weiss, pianist. 9:55—Ilse Sherwood, soprano, and Elsa Hoehn, mezzo-soprano. 10:10—Trend of the Times," by Dr. Sydney Neville Ussher, lecture service, board of education. 10:35—Harold Stern's Hotel St. George orchestra.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Arthur J. Hand, baritone. 6:40—Jefferson, the Free "thinker," by Joseph Lewis. 6:50—Weekly news by the Independent Magazine. 7—Voltaire hour. 8—Hazel Griggs, concert pianiste. 8:10—Elva Kalb, soprano. 8:20—Hazel Griggs 2. 8:30—Oliver Sayler, book and play review. 9—"Old-Time Minstrels." 10—Boys' Club half hour. 10:30—Arrowhead orchestra. 11—Sydney Machat, from "Outside Looking In"—hobo songs.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook, city organist. 7—Ambassador dinner music. 8:15—Organ recital, auditorium of Atlantic City High School: Arthur Scott Brook, city organist, assisted by Evan Prosser tenor. 9:15—Traymore concert orchestra. 10:30—Dance orchestra, "The Silver Slipper."

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—The Club Pagoda orchestra; Charles Verna, director. 7—Uncle Wip's roll call. 8—"The Music of Beethoven," illustrated music talk by Isadore Freed, the well-known Philadelphia pianist and composer, and director of music at the Y. M. & Y. W. H. A. 8:30—Specialty and WIP concert quartet: Elizabeth Porter Earle, soprano; Thelma Melrose Davies, contralto; Frank Oglesby, tenor; Charles D. Long, basso, direct from the radio show at the Arena. 10—Dance music, Benjamin Franklin dance orchestra, direction of Howard Lanin.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (277 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Billy Hayes and his orchestra. 7:30—Symphony orchestra: John A. Carroll, director. 8—Chaminade concert. 9—Barry O'Moore, Irish tenor. 9:30—Frank Cook, old-time songs. 10—The Sesqui centennial hour.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—Shoreham orchestra. 7:30—Concert by the United States Army Band. 9—"Hour of Music." 10—Meyer Davis' band.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—News items. 7:30—Children's period. 8:30—Concert by the KDKA little symphony orchestra, under the direction of Victor Saudek; Alberta Baker, contralto, and Frederick Rodgers, baritone. 9:35—Arlington time signals and weather forecast. 10:30—Midnight concert.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8 to 11—National program from WEAF, New York City.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389.4 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert. Marjorie Moore's Melody Maids. 8—R. T. L. program. 9—Chauncey Lee's Orchestra. 10—Vincent Percy organ recital.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—National program from WEAR, New York City.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Studio orchestra, under the direction of Jean Goldkette; soloists. 9—Jean Goldkette's Seneraders; soloists. 10—Jean Goldkette's Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:15—Varied musical program; Reo Orchestra, Mr. Carl Hall Dewey, conductor; Reo Male Quartet; Rajean Trio; Vocal solos; instrumental solos. 10—Reports.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.

7 to 10 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)

6 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Dinner concert; varied musical program and specialties.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (326 Meters)

8 p. m.—Pete Mincowsky, violin; Al Hirschner, piano; Pep Golden, saxophone; other features.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:36 to 9 p. m.—Mixed concert under the direction of Mrs. J. E. Harmon Jr., New Albany, Ind.; late important news bulletins; official central standard time announced at 9 o'clock.

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 9
GREENWICH TIME

(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)

2XX, Daventry, England (1600 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Music of "The Funny Doll," from Covent Garden. 9:30—Specialty.

2LO, London, England (365 Meters)

10:30 p. m.—Sheer Nonsense, by Arthur Wimperis.

5IT, Birmingham, England (475 Meters)

8 p. m.—Light classical program.

2ZY, Manchester, England (375 Meters)

8 p. m.—Symphony concert.

6BM, Bournemouth, England (385 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Leaves from Ossian."

5WA, Cardiff, Wales (353 Meters)

9:15 p. m.—"Radio Radiance" Revue.

5SC, Glasgow, Scotland (420 Meters)

8 p. m.—Scenes from "Peer Gynt," a fantasy by Ibsen; music by Grieg.

2BE, Belfast, Ireland (435 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Shamrock." An Irish evening.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (291 Meters)

8 p. m.—Bedtime stories. 8:30—Reports. 9—Studio program by Amherst artists, under direction of E. C. Farnell, followed by CNRA Orchestra, assisted by Mrs. J. Clyde Stevens; Mrs. Irvine Malcolm, accompanist.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, Luigi Romanelli and his King Edward Hotel Concert Orchestra, playing in the main dining room of the King Edward Hotel; studio program, "Yoemen of the Guard;" selections from the Gilbert and Sullivan Comic Opera under the direction of Reginald Stewart. 11—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:20—Reports. 7:30—Courtesy program. 9—Concert. 10—Marimba Band and orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:20—Reports. 7:30—Courtesy program. 9—Concert. 10—Marimba Band and orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Bernhard Levitow's Commodore dinner concert. 8—Final baseball scores. 8:30—Program by courtesy. 9—Specialty. 10:30—Ben Glaser's orchestra.

WJY, New York City (405 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Irwin Abrams' Knickerbocker orchestra. 8:30—Honest Ballot Association. 8:46—The Texans, Sanchez and Milstead, popular songs. 9—Sports Talk.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his McAlpin String Ensemble. 6:30—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra. 7:30—Theo Alban, tenor. 8—Talk, "We Women," Betty Brainerd. 8:10—Pierre Harrower, bass baritone. 8:30—John H. Klingerfeld, readings. 8:45—Richard Wallace Douglas, ukulele and songs. 9—Hour of Music featuring "Home Talent Night." 10—Talk, "How to Drive Automobiles," by Harry Rainess. 10:03—George S. Rommel, pianist. 10:30—Ed Hirsch and Orchestra. 11:15—Donald Flamm, dramatic critic, and guest celebrity.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)

7 p. m.—Market High Spots. 7:10—Pearl Miller, soprano. 7:35—Resumé of meeting of Board of Estimate, by P. J. McGowan. 8—Elementary French Lessons, by V. Harrison-Berlitz. 8:30—Advanced French Lessons, by V. Harrison-Berlitz. 8—National Aeronautical Association Banquet. 9:45—Rudolph Joskowitz, concert violinist. 10:15—"Books that Everyone Should Know," by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, Lecture Service, Board of Education.

WAHG, Richmond Hill, N. Y. (316 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Thornton Fisher, sport talk. 7:45—Maude Mason, pianist. 8—Hazel F. Bailey, soprano. 8:15—Henry Petersen, violinist. 8:30—Prof. Richard E. Mayne, everyday speech. 8:15—Edgar M. Gruen, tenor. 9—Henry F. Petersen, violinist. 9:15—Hazel F. Bailey, soprano. 9:30—Maude Mason, pianist. 9:45—Edgar M. Gruen, tenor. 10—Radio question box. 10:15—Andy Asciutto's Paragon orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook, city organist. 7—Morton Trio, dinner music; J. Leonard Lewis, director. 8—Atlantic City Fire Department, fire prevention program. Opening of the national campaign. 9—Ambassador concert orchestra; Harry Loventhal, director. 10:30—Dance orchestra, "The Silver Slipper."

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (394 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—DreAm Daddy with boys and girls. 8—Continuing the series of talks on the sesquicentennial sponsored by A. L. Sutton, auspices of Peirce School of Business Administration. 8:10—Program of musical events. 10—Arcadia dance orchestra; Salvatore Pizza, director. 10:30—Rufus and Rastus, "Dark Clouds with a Silver Lining." 11

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Fashion review. 8—Seaside trio. 11:15—Organ recital.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (277 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program direct from the Philadelphia radio exposition. 9—Ernestine Bacon, soprano; Hazel Hartman Koehler, violinist; Kathryn O'Boyle, pianist. 10—Rennie Cormack, popular song writer. 10:30—Loeser's Dancing Academy orchestra.

WCAP, Washington (469 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—"Hooking up the Radio Set," a talk by C. B. Spencer, presented under the auspices of the National Research Council and Science Service. 8—Organ recital. 9—A talk about the National Capital, "Service in a World Capital," by Congressman Frederick N. Zihlman, United States Representative from Maryland and chairman of the House Committee for the District of Columbia of the coming Congress, presented under the auspices of the Washington Board of Trade. 9:15—Concert by the Wardman Park Trio, Moe Baer, conducting. 10:15—Dance program.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—News items and markets. 7:30—Children's period. 8:30—Concert by the KDKA String Quartet and the MacDowell Quartet, directed by Lyman Almy Perkins.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461.3 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Uncle Kaybee. 8—Address, current motor topics, auto tours and road conditions. 8:30—Concert.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:50 p. m.—Dinner music by the Clef Trio. 9—Recital by Gertrude Townsend, elocutionist. 9:30—Concert presented by Charles Duff of Niagara Falls, Ont. 11—Supper music, Vincent Lopez orchestra.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389.4 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dance program and novelties.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News Orchestra and soloists. 9—Dance program

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Studio Orchestra, under the direction of Jean Goldkette; soloists. 8—Program by courtesy.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music and novelties.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6 p. m.—Highway bulletin. 6:15—Dinner concert, George Osborn's Orchestra. 8—Musical program. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Dance program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)

6 to 7 p. m.—Concert hour. 10 to 1 a. m.—Varied musical program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

8 p. m.—Evening R. F. D. program (Harvest Home). 9—College orchestra. 9:15—John Loring Cook presents Dyrle Burlingame, mezzo-soprano, Betty Garrett, contralto and specialties. 10—College orchestra. 10:40—Ford and Glenn Time.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)

6:45 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Dinner music; Mooseheart Novelty Orchestra; studio concert.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of the Bible class orchestra of the Clifton Baptist Church: S. J. Cooper, director; late important news bulletins; official central standard time announced at 9 o'clock.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (549 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Commerce Hour," artist recital by John F. Kiburz, flutist; Mrs. J. F. Kiburz, pianist.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number on the Duo-Art.; speaker from the Kansas City Children's Bureau; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; the Trianon Ensemble. 8—Varied musical program by the Radio orchestra. 11:45—The "Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Players; Earl Coleman's orchestra; Eddie Kuhn's Kansas City Athletic Club orchestra.

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program by the Kiwanis Club of Columbia.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Band concert by the high school of Manson, Ia. 11—Zola Palmer and her Kirkwood orchestra.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (288 Meters)

9 to 11 p. m.—Program under auspices Hastings Camp Fire Girls; musical numbers and readings.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (522 Meters)

6 p. m.—Music review, Hester Bronson Copper. 6:20—American Legion. 7:10—Weekly sports talk, Ivan L. Gaddis. 9—American Legion.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Hauuica School of Hawaiian Musicians in recital. 8:30—Joseph B. Rucker, basso, and Mrs. Rucker, pianist, in recital.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRE, Edmonton, Alta. (517 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Children's half hour. 8:30—Studio concert by the Alberta Instrumental Trio, under the direction of J. Harris, assisted by local artists.

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)

8 p. m.—Scientific football. Tom McNamara, KOA football coach. 8:10—Studio program featuring KOA staff artists in orchestra numbers, tenor, soprano, violin, cello, clarinet and piano solos and readings. Members taking part will be R. F. (Ralph Preese), Ina Rains, Hulda Helen Edwards, Lewis H. Chernoff, Meyer Castle, Frank Fowler, Samuel Stein, Carrie Ausiender Minner, G. R. C. (G. Ralph Crowder) and Iris Ruth Pavey.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (456 Meters)

6 p. m.—Orchestra by remote control. 6:45—Studio program. 8:15—Weather report and special announcements. 8:30—Studio program. 10—Eddie Harkness and his Orchestra.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Weather reports, news items and baseball scores. 9—Concert 10:30—Hoot Owls, featuring Rose City Trio and Pantages Acts.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)

6 p. m.—"Ye Towne Cryer" and amusement information. 6:10—Baseball scores; stock quotations. 7—Cyrus Trobbe's concert orchestra. 8—Palace concert and dance orchestra, Cyrus Trobbe and Gene James, directors.

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Studio program.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

7 p. m.—Town Crier of the Night Watch. 7:30—Courtesy program. 8—West Coast studio. 9—Courtesy program. 10—Dance orchestra. 11—Ray West's Cocoanut Grove orchestra.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Children's hour, presenting Prof. Walter Hertzog in stories of American history. 7:30—Miss Gladys De Witt on "The Romance of the Santa Fe Trail." 8—Courtesy program. 10—Art Hickman's orchestra.

KFWO, Catalina Island, Calif. (311 Meters)

5 to 9 p. m.—Golden hour program; Marine Band concert.

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RADIO MEN ARE ARRIVING DAILY

Experts and Agents Flock to Boston for Show Opening Monday

The vanguard of the radio men including echnical experts and engineers of the Radio Corporation of America who will have charge of the various exhibits and demonstrations of the RCA at the Boston Radio Show have arrived in Boston. These engineers and experts are busy transforming Mechanics Hall into mystery radioland. When the show opens Monday, Columbus Day, their work will have but started as these same technicians will be in charge of the newest developments in radio to be shown the New England fans.

George Clark, veteran radio man and director of the radio show division of the Radio Corporation of America, and his staff entertained the newspapermen and radiocasters at a dinner last night, held at Hotel Lenox. Sheldon H. Fairbanks, manager of the Boston show, was also present at the dinner as the special guest of the Radio Corporation officials. During the dinner Mr. Fairbanks outlined the various features he had arranged for this year's show, and then requested Director Clark to tell the newspapermen about the special exhibits and demonstrations he has arranged for the visitors at the show.

Mr. Clark then drew a word picture of the various pieces of apparatus that will be demonstrated during the show. He laid great stress on the Hewlett loudspeaker, one of the largest loudspeakers in the world. This speaker, he told the newspapermen, has been heard at a distance of three miles in the open, and will be demonstrated at the show.

RADIO IN SIAM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Even Siam has risen to the call of radio. The first important radiocasting entertainment to be given in that country was made recently by the signal corps of the army, sending from Bangsaus, and consisted of cavalry band selections and news items provided by the Bangkok Times, says consular advices to the Department of Commerce. There were five receiving stations located at Hua Hin, Ayudhya, Korat and at two of the official palaces. The experiment lasted for three hours and is reported to have been very satisfactory, the program being heard by all the receiving stations.

GIFT OF $15,000 FOR CLUBHOUSE

WESTFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special)—The Westfield Women's Club has been tendered a gift of $15,000 for a clubhouse and site, providing that the club raises $5000 before next spring for that purpose. Mrs. Frederick L. Parker and Miss Lucy D. Gillett, who have been active in building up the club, are the donors.

MASONIC OFFICER HONORED

Officers of Columbian Lodge, A. F. & A. M. gave a farewell dinner last night at the Boston City Club in honor of their Junior Warden, Dr. Robert C. Jamieson, who is leaving for an extended visit to Florida.

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SUNSET STORIES



Dicky Bird's Adventure

"OH, DEAR," sighed Dicky Bird, as he peeped in at somebody's window, "I'd give anything to go inside there."

"You can't possibly do that!" exclaimed his mother. "How do you know the people would like you to?"

"I don't," admitted Dicky, "but I don't know that they wouldn't, do I?"

"Of course not," replied Mrs. Bird, "but it's ridiculous to talk like that—ridiculous!" And she hurried away to see about dinner. She had a large family to cater for, and couldn't afford to waste time in idle chatter.

Left to himself, her little son again approached the window. It was open, and there was no one in the room so, without stopping to think, he hopped up onto the window-sill, and down again on the other side. There was nothing very exciting on the floor. The carpet was there, of course, and a lovely furry rug!—But what are carpets and furry rugs to a baby bird? However, he kept on hopping about, for he felt sure that if only he kept on long enough, he would be certain to come across something really interesting in the end.

And so he did. He came across things with tiny ledges for him to stand upon, and it was such fun hopping up and down! And there were perches — everywhere. Surely the people must have known that a baby bird was coming to visit them, and placed them there in readiness. But they were not at all like the perches he was used to. They didn't sway to and fro like branches. And where had all their green leaves gone to? And why were they fastened in between the legs of chairs? It was all very puzzling, and Dicky decided it was more than he could possibly be expected to understand. He was only a very little bird, and couldn't be expected to know everything!

He now hopped onto the writing-table, to see if there was anything nice to eat. There wasn't, really. The pens and pencils seemed more or less unsuitable, and the ink was quite unfit to drink. He knew, for he poked his head inside the ink-pot, and decided never to do so any more. After that, he left the writing-table rather suddenly.

"I'll just take a look at some of these pictures on the wall," he told himself, "then I'll get away home."

But, as a matter of fact, he hadn't time to. He hadn't time even to escape through the open window, before the door opened, and a real live human entered the room. Dickey had never been so close to a human in all his life, and he wished he wasn't now. It would be much more comfortable, he felt, to have the window in between them.

"Mother, Mother," he cheeped, "do come and fetch me. I've lost my way, and I can't get out, and I wish I'd never come here."

But Mother was out shopping, and couldn't hear, and Dicky grew more and more frightened every minute. The lady couldn't understand what he was saying, but she knew what he wanted—he wanted to get out! So she hurried across to the window, which formed a bay, and this is what she did. She threw down all the blinds but the one in the center, then, opening the center window as far as it would go, she drew down that blind, too, until it covered the whole of the closed part of the window. Dicky now flew toward the light, and before he knew what had happened he was out among his playmates once again.

"Oh, thank you, thank you!" he cheeped. "I'm really most obliged to you. But I'll never again poke my beak into other people's houses—never!" And he never did.

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Architecture—Photoplays—Musical Events

Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue

Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue—Architect. Edited by Charles Harris Whitaker. New York: Press of the American Institute of Architects Inc. $50.

FOR those who proclaim against the formalism and derivative character of American architecture, it will be well to look into this volume that has recently been brought out upon the work and personality of Bertram G. Goodhue. Everything in his nature—and one can judge from his work itself—rebelled against being tied to a formula of good taste. He felt the necessity of a liberated expression in a country that was very different in character from those nations of the past that it might attempt to imitate. His "imagination soared far beyond the range of what is possible in architecture in these days."

Goodhue was not only a great architect, but a man of force and sensitiveness combined, of fancy and conviction. He was an architect because he was born one. He could not have been anything else. His inner resourcefulness and rich imagination led him into fields untouched by his American colleagues. His courage gave him boldness to dare new schemes in the large and cumbersome scale that architecture demands. He diverged from the easier path of the traditional and eclectic. His colleagues and friends have combined in this volume to write of his varied talents, to relate anecdotes and stories of his struggle and independence.

From the very beginning Goodhue leaned toward the Gothic, with views quite different from those of his fellows, says Charles Harris Whitaker. He rebelled against what was the modern tendency and preferred a freer style. "Unfortunately," said Goodhue, "modern architecture, as largely practised and as necessarily taught in the schools, is a matter of copying buildings of antiquity." He kept seeing new possibilities as he traveled. His first inspiration was from the Gothic. Then he went to Persia, Spain, Mexico. He himself had not had much schooling. He learned his craft from office work, by reading and drawing at night. He



Bookplate Designed by Mr. Goodhue.

always contended that the architect, like the poet, is born, not made. The "made" architect, no matter how correct was bound to be a failure. It is in such criticism that one finds the key to Goodhue's success, in his intolerance, his firmness, his belief in those springs of art that come from inner conviction.

In spite of Goodhue's predilection for the Gothic, he argued that medieval Gothic and modern are very different; that the Gothic of today, if it is to be vital must be adapted to our times. It must be adapted to the new medium of steel framing and re-enforced concrete. For such a mode of building cannot be expected to stand alone as an independent style of architecture, but must retain the ornament of stone and oak, carving, metal work, and stained glass.

Goodhue may have preferred the mood of the Gothic, but he aimed for far more than an adaptation of it. A letter from him is quoted: "I dream of something very much bigger, and finer, and more modern than and more suited to our present day civilization than any Gothic church could possibly be."

Ralph Adams Cram relates how Goodhue came into his firm and the eventual necessity of a break in the partnership because "Goodhue never swerved from his vital originality, working further from archæology and precedent." And one can imagine that there was little to avail in trying to urge upon him what did not appeal. "As a friend he was warm and tender, as an architectural chief, uncompromising," is what his sculptural colleague, Lee Lawrie, says of him.

He loved the intricacies of pattern of which the underlying order was not at first apparent, but was to be found by search, the interlaces, the overlays, the rhythmical flow of curves. And so, his desires led him into the minor arts in which these qualities are the more inherent. Like most men of genius his earliest productions were exuberant, and rich in contrasts, as the medieval precedents that gave him pleasure and inspiration. Little by little, it was apparent that his ornament was becoming less in comparison with his masses and surfaces. Finally he reached a conclusion that architectural expression was at its height in finely proportioned solids and surfaces devoid of all detail except that of noble sculpture," says C. Howard Walker.

Later his plans were to be actually

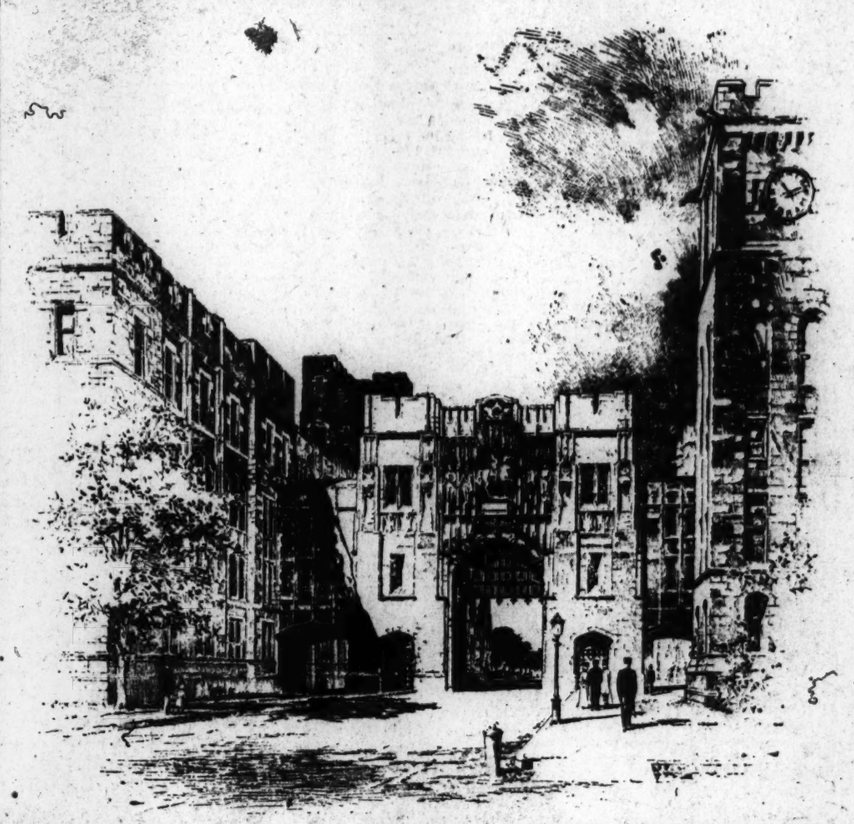


Tailpiece for a Book, Drawn by Mr. Goodhue.

worked out in the Nebraska Capitol where sculpture was made an integral part of the construction and actually carried a part of the load superimposed. Goodhue said of it, "In style, the Nebraska Capitol is a sort of a classic, a very loose sort, no doubt, far too loose for my formalistic professional friends, in style neither Asian nor European but distinctly American." Hartley Burr Alexander says of it, "It borrows features from both Old World traditions, but it conforms to no tradition, except its own. It is a building which in itself marks a new style. It is not eclectic, it is synthetic."

From the many reproductions of Goodhue's drawings that are shown in this volume, one can decide for oneself the versatility of a man who had as great a respect for the beauty of small things as he did for the enormous structures that were given him to plan. There was plenty of room for an imagination that had the courage to roam. He never settled upon a fixed idea of what an object of beauty should be, his own idea of the thing was constantly changing with new experiences and further travel.

His rebellion against the classical forms was not a criticism of them as solutions, but an expression of impatience with the aridity and falseness of mere copying. He saw in his art an intimate connection with the activity and philosophy of the day. How can it be an outgrowth of contemporary feeling, a symbol of what lives and progresses, if it is a copy of that which has long since rested in the past? In America, which is better equipped than any other country to put up large churches and buildings today, there is much need of architects like Bertrand Goodhue who have the ability and vision to experiment with new styles in their art.



Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, Architects

DRAWN BY BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

A Gateway, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

The Films in Italy

Florence
Special Correspondence

JUDGING from posters and programs, the most popular film actor in Italy today is Ridolini. His name and his pictures are everywhere, and there is seldom a program that does not contain some film in which he figures. Ridolini is a comedian of the solemn type. You might say he had taken the worst parts of Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd and mixed them together. The mixture is weak. Ridolini makes his face into a mask, but the mask is drawn without character across a face that lacks caliber. His movements are clownish, but of the clowning adapted to the circus, not to the screen. And Ridolini never knows repose, or practices the sudden stillness that lends accent to action.

Nevertheless he is good fun, for these Italian films of his are of the old slap-dash sort, with plenty of movement and plenty of trickery, and a full cast ready to throw pies, race round the town, or be thrown into the lake at any moment. In any case he is the most ubiquitous comedian on the Italian screen, and his real name—say the posters in brackets of small letters after the large name "Ridolini"—is Signor Larry Semon.

So he is not an Italian after all, but an American. And this is true of most of the Italian films one sees in the course of ordinary filmgoing in Florence. I do not mean the actual American films, sent over from America, which compose about half of every Italian program. But I mean that those films made in Italy, by Italians and for Italians, are so eager to copy the States and are so riddled with inappropriate Americanisms that they not only lose all national character, but all character of any sort. The actresses—women of a temperament that engenders natural stateliness and composure—try to copy the frisky kittenish ways of Hollywood stars. The actors—men of volatile gesture and passionate utterance—try to mimic the stiff restraint of Anglo-Saxon emotion. And the producers, ignoring the national genius for emphasis, and misapplying the national weakness for operatic effects and personal posings, direct pictures without any style at all.

Surely this is a mistake? Surely, all over the world, this mistaken idea that other countries have of making motion pictures with Americanisms, is one reason that the films are difficult to take seriously. It is the reason why the early Swedish films, beaten out of the natural emotional language of their country, were first-class works of art. It is the reason why all English films—with the exception of the early "Squibs" series and travel films—are almost beneath criticism. For some reason or other Germany alone has been able to assimiliate many American manners and still make first-class films; but the point about German films is that they are not directed toward an American audience—but toward an international audience. And now there even comes news from Wembley of a film made in India—in India where the art of acting, dancing and miming has a history so ancient and honorable—spoiled by insistent Americanisms. American motion-picture activity has, at its best, made a great contribution to modern art—and may make more—but its meaner manifestations do not bear indiscriminate copying.

There are some interesting qualities to be observed in the ordinary Italian-made film. In the first place, it is never in a hurry, and this quality, if rightly used, might be very acceptable. In the second, it often has for a background some of the loveliest buildings in the world. One film I did see in which this quiet, leisurely movement and beautiful architecture and decoration were combined. Two persons—man and maid—moved slowly and stately through such a setting, standing and talking against patterned windows, under old archways, inside mighty buildings. But alas! there was no plot, and the walking lady and gentleman could neither of them act, and the picture, after an hour or so announced that Part Two would be continued next day—so one never saw the end.

But that camera man had an eye for composition, which is more than can be said for many. The most offensive part of most Italian films is the make-up and costuming—and the bigger and newer and more ambitious the picture, the more do the scraggy wigs and thickly painted lips offend. Moreover, when these pictures are projected, in even the biggest picture theaters here in Florence, the flicker is almost unbearable; its like has not been borne in other parts of the filming world since the early years of the industry.

But the Italian film folk make one contribution of incomparable virtue. That is the captions. To a foreigner these Italian sentences, murmured half aloud, seem made of the fairest speech ever spoken. The commonest picture seems to take on a glamour. And when Signor Larry Semon Ridolini is seen slinging American slang in the faces of his associates, and then a caption informs us, in the most elegant Italian, of the gist of his polite and polished remarks—when this happens Ridolini himself appears elegant and exquisite. In any case, everyone seems satisfied with everything, for at the end of every picture shown in Italy (at the place where it says "The End" in an English-speaking land) comes the pleasant finishing word—"Fine." V. P.

Modern German Books in New York Exhibit

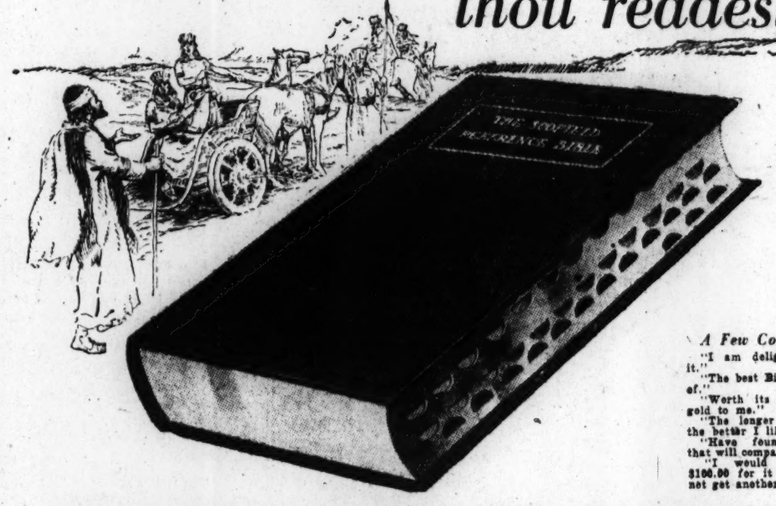
NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The department of Germanic languages at Columbia University has arranged an exhibition of German books representative of the most important technical, artistic, and literary works produced in Germany in recent years, to be held in Earl Hall, from Oct. 5 to 17. This exhibition will contain some 15,000 volumes and has been organized by the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Auslandsbuchhandel, a committee of the National Association of German Publishers. The subject matter falls under 28 heads, and includes such branches of learning as mathematics, agriculture and forestry, history and political science, orientalia, pedagogy, German, English, Scandinavian and Slavic literature, music, belles lettres and art prints, folklore, etc. Specimens of the reproductive work of the German art press are included. The exhibition is under the direction of Dr. Wilhelm Riedner, chief librarian of the Bavarian National Library in Munich. The exhibition will be open on week-days from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Special evenings will be arranged for librarians and bibliographers, publishers and booksellers, art directors and representatives of the graphic arts, typographers, chemists and physicists.

Additions to children's libraries are coming thick and fast from the publishers, now that the holiday season is getting closer. Three attractive reprints have been added to Scribner's $2.50 series of illustrated classics for younger readers. They are Samuel McChord Crothers' "The Children of Dickens," illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith; Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," with illustrations by W. J. Aylward, and Cooper's "The Deerslayer," with pictures by N. C. Wyeth. Houghton Mifflin offers pleasing new illustrated editions of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and James Wilyard Schultz's "With the Indians in the Rockies." Milton Balch & Co. has issued Cooper's "The Pilot," in uniform binding, with "The Spy," with eight pictures in full color and end papers by Donald Teague. The two volumes, boxed, may be had for $5.

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Stage Notes

Amelia Summerville, Erskine Sanford, Armina Marshall and John McGovern will be in "The Glass Slipper," opening Oct. 19 at the Guild Theater, New York.

John Murray Anderson, who will present the revue and musical programs for Famous Players-Lasky's productions in their new theaters, is holding auditions for the trying out of singers, dancers and specialty performers every day this week at 11 a. m. at the Criterion Theater, New York.

New York Music Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, Oct. 6

GREEK, despised in the schoolroom, is honored in the business office, one of the latest compliments paid to it being the adoption of the word "orthophonic" by manufacturers, to denote an improvement in sound-reproducing mechanism. The orthophonic idea was illustrated at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel this evening, at a dinner given by the Victor Talking Machine Company to the Western Electric Company. It turned out to be mainly what so much of the acoustic development of modern times has been, and that is, increased volume of tone.

No Greek philosopher, probably, would have accepted the notion that right is big, but the etymological compliment to the Greek language remains, and orthophony, as achieved in the new reproducing machine, must be described as a triumph. Nor is enlarged sonority quite the whole matter. Voices, in both solo and choral records, are more distinct and natural than they have been hitherto. Possibly that is because the orthophone, if it may be called that, has been worked out more or less from the standpoint of the telephone.

Carlo Peroni, who has conducted the performances of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company at the Century Theater night after night, was to have an evening at home on Monday, when "Lohengrin" came in for production. But no; the substitute announced on the show bill failed to take the desk at curtain time, and Mr. Peroni conducted as usual. Such practice in directing opera as Mr. Peroni is having falls into the hands of few men. He grows in mastery of his scores and in command of orchestra and stage in proportion to his opportunity. His diligence seems likely to be rewarded one of these days by a high position. "Lohengrin" went well in the San Carlo Italian version of the text. Mme. Fitziu sang and acted to general admiration as Elsa. Mr. Tafuro made listeners realize that Wagner is after all a good deal like Meyerbeer, take off the sentimental emphasis and put on the grandiloquent. Mr. de Biasi, as King Henry presiding over the combat of Lohengrin and Telramund, might have been the King of Egypt sending Radames off to wage war on Amonasro, so much in the Verdian vein did he conceive his part.

The Metropolitan Opera Company announces "Gioconda" as its opening bill on the evening of Nov. 2, with Mme. Ponselle and Messrs Gigli and Danise as the principal singers, Mr. Serafin conducting. Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole," with Mr. Hasselmans conducting, is to be given the first week in double bill with Cornelius's "Barber of Bagdad," Mr. Bodanzky conducting. Mme. Bori and Messrs Errolle, Tibbett and Didur sing in the first work; Mme. Rethberg and Messrs. Bender, Laubenthal and Meader in the second. Spontini's "Vestale" will be revived the second week, with Mmes. Ponselle and Matzenauer and Messrs Johnson, de Luca and Mardones singing and Mr. Serafin conducting. "The Jewels of the Madonna" will be presented in December, with Mmes. Jeritza and Messrs. Martinelli and Danise singing and Mr. Papi conducting. New artists named in the announcement are Elizabeth Kandt, soprano; Marion Talley, soprano, and Vittorio Fullin, tenor. W. P. T.

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JOLSON'S THEA., 59th & 7th Ave. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Thurs.-Sat., Oct. 12
The STUDENT PRINCE
with HOWARD MARSH and Ilse Marvenga

Cohan's 46th St Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed., Sat., & Oct. 12
The Laugh Sensation IS ZAT SO?

HIPPODROME
Mats. daily, good seats 50c, Evs. $1
FALL FESTIVAL SENSATIONS
Steel, Heather, Creatore, Ferguson, Chadwick, Linda, Kellerman. Next week—Royal Mounted Ash Choir.

NOW AT 48th St. Thea. MATS. WED. & SAT.
"The Poor Nut" With Elliott Nugent

Yiddish Art Theatre Players in
MAURICE SCHWARTZ production of
"KING SAUL"
BAYES Thea., 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.

Anne Nichols Presents
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE Fourth Year
REPUBLIC THEATRE
NEW YORK

CASINO THEA., 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Russell Janney's Gorgeous Production
The Vagabond King
Based on Justin Huntly McCarthy's IF I WERE KING
MUSIC BY RUDOLF FRIML

Ambassador Thea., 49th W of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., Oct. 12
ON EVERY TONGUE
"APPLESAUCE"
1001 LAUGHS
with ALLAN DINEHART

New York—Motion Pictures

RIALTO B'WAY AT 42D ST. RAY GRIFFITH A REGULAR FELLOW With Mary Brian
RIVOLI B'WAY AT 49TH ST. John Golden's Famous Stage Play "THANK YOU" with a Star Cast, also Ben Bernie and His Gang.

LOS ANGELES
Motion Pictures
GRAUMAN'S EGYPTIAN THEATRE HOLLYWOOD
NOW PLAYING
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CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "The Gold Rush"
SID GRAUMAN'S GREATEST PROLOGUE

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THE HOME FORUM

Variations Upon a French Maxim

VERY frequently of late, when I am more than usually amused by the eccentricities revealed by contemporary writers in their efforts to secure what they call originality, I recall a remark made by Joubert in the twenty-third chapter of his Pensées: "Commonplaces have an eternal interest. They are the unchanging material that must be used always and everywhere when we wish to give pleasure. Circumstances lend them variety. No music is more pleasing than variations on well-known airs." Writers and readers alike of the present day would do well to pause over these wise words, to draw out all their meaning, and to consider what application they have to our own taste and practice.

In the eighteenth century, as every one knows, the language of English poetry hardened into certain fixed expressions which were regarded as more or less binding upon all who wrote in verse. Stiff, formal, and above all "elegant," these phrases were as remote from the language of the time as they could be without losing intelligibility. Those who devised them tried chiefly to distinguish their diction from that of the "vulgar herd." They wished to avoid expressions which they thought "low," or common. A spade, to them, was an agricultural implement employed by base hands for delving in the soil. Finding that unpoetic and even illiterate people referred to small streams of water as brooks they thought it a mark of superior refinement to speak of "meandering rills." Farm hands were usually "swains" to them, milkmaids were "nymphs," and women of society were "the fair." In short, they were so anxious about these external marks of gentility as to leave their own good breeding finally somewhat in doubt. The writing of English poetry was fast becoming in their hands almost as mechanical as the construction of Latin verses out of a lexicon and a Gradus ad Parnassum.

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All this bandying about of elegant circumlocutions might have been merely amusing, like the "conceit" writing of the previous century, if it had stopped here. The conceit makers, however, were obliged to be at least ingenious and to do their own thinking, whereas the "bards" of the next age took their language ready made from their fellows, and so tended to go to sleep. Their diction was actually a literary slang, much as it would have shocked them to be told so. Now the making of slang, or even the fresh and vivid use of it, is the work of an alert intellect and not very remote from the poetic process itself. The idle echoing of slang, on the other hand, is mere laziness. Not the original invention of these circumlocutions, therefore, but the endless repetition of them was what Wordsworth inveighed against in his epochal Preface to Lyrical Ballads. He proposed to get back to a "language really spoken by men," although he well knew that this cut him off from "many phrases and figures of speech which from father to son have long been regarded as the common inheritance of poets . . . and from the use of many expressions, in themselves proper and beautiful, but which have been foolishly repeated by bad poets till such feelings of disgust are connected with them as it is scarcely possible by any art of association to overcome." A main reason for his choice, we may be sure, was a realization that the use of stereotyped language leads to stereotyped thinking and feeling.

The service of Wordsworth to English poetry, and so to the entire modern world, in clearing the channels of poetic expression for a new current of thought cannot easily be overestimated. We may well ask, however, whether this influence, or rather the larger influence of which Wordsworth's reform was a part, has not ranged somewhat too far. The condemnation of stereotyped phrases has led in our time to an idiosyncratic oddity of expression at least as remote from the "language really spoken by men," as were the monstrosities of elegant diction against which Wordsworth turned. In what was called ten years ago "the new poetry"—to some of us it seems more ancient than Homer—the quest of novelty led to marvels of circumlocution beside which the strangest products of the eighteenth century pale into insignificance. Wordsworth had not advocated this, nor had any other wise man. He called us back toward the center, toward normality; we have flown to the opposite circumference. We stand, therefore, in the matter of diction, in much the same plight as did the men of the eighteenth century, because, as Sainte-Beuve remarked, "nothing resembles a hollow so much as a protuberance."

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In another respect we are even farther astray than the poets of two hundred years ago. In thought and feeling as well as in diction they sought for that which they all had in common, and this would be their common human nature, the stuff and substance of all true poetry. We, on the other hand, have sought more and more in poetry, and in the other arts as well, not merely for novel forms of expression but for new types of feeling and thought. What may be called the typical artist of our time—unless the phrase is too complete a contradiction in terms—is striving to be not typical at all but individual, to represent not the common thought of mankind but himself. This means that art is not doing its full work in the modern world, for its work is to reveal mankind to itself. One may observe as a minor indication of what is happening that nearly all our so-called criticism is mere gossip about the peculiarities of this and that artist. A book about the private and domestic affairs of a great writer is more read than the best of his own work. This the artists have brought upon themselves by giving us a false and unworthy idea of their function, which is not to amuse, not to entertain, not to soothe, not even to teach and improve us, but to represent us to ourselves.

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Now this dereliction of art from its high calling may be traced back, along one line at least, to that same disgust with the stereotyped expression which we find in Wordsworth. Dislike of stamped phrases, or clichés, as they have come to be called, was both the cause and the effect of a corresponding dislike for common modes of thought and feeling. This led to a very general desire to avoid the commonplace, which is not easily distinguishable from the normal and the broadly human. Few artists of today made the distinction. In their flight from the commonplace they fly from the normal as well, and their flight ends in mere idiosyncrasy, which has no representative value. Striving above all to be "original," they seldom manage to be anything but queer and imperfectly intelligible.

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What we need at present is another Wordsworth, or better still another Matthew Arnold or Joseph Joubert, to show us that this whole search for novelty is on the wrong track. It is too late in the day for any novelty of subject matter to be found. The subject which has never been treated in the poetry of these three thousand years is scarcely worth hunting out. The greatest themes are the oldest, partly because the greatest would of course be found first and partly because they are hallowed by time. "Commonplaces have an everlasting interest."

I was walking through the woods of Connecticut recently with a poet, discussing this topic. We agreed that our modern determination to avoid the cliché had led many writers to strain too much after novelty, and that their effort had been unfavorable to clear and simple singing. Suddenly out of the thicket, while we were talking, rang the voice of an oven-bird: "Cliché! Cliché! Cliché! Cliché! Cliché!" Realizing that he and his kind had been singing on this single word for untold centuries, and that every bird, indeed, is content with the song of its species, we fell to laughing, and considered the question settled.

O. S.

Rain

From every side there comes
Sound of the rain tapping its little drums;
Through darkness calling
Quietly; but how
Insistently, as it comes falling
Against my window.

All the night fills
With the excitement of those soft syllables
Incessantly falling
Outside: insistently
Giving great news: calling
Haply to me.

What secret would you tell,
Tale-bearing rain, could I but listen as well,
And patiently, by chance,
As the brown earth
Whose nodding nettles in the dark now dance
Moved to strange mirth.

—F. W. Harvey, in "September and October Poems."

The Joy of the Mid-Season

I couched in the yellow grass and watched the green-gold shadows shuttling in and out of the shimmering bronze waters. Summer had thrown off her July lethargy and was swaying in the soft winds and worn finery of August. Not a cloud broke the purple-blue of heaven. The woods across the narrow lake dropped steeply to the water's edge, in a thousand shades of green, from the palest poplar and young birch to the darkest hemlock and pine. The gable of a tiny cottage sunk in the hillside daubed the green with white. Otherwise one might have thought it undiscovered, or at least uninhabited, country.

To right and left, fringing the lake, were clumps of red birch and alder, with one chunky, somber spruce thrusting them aside. A Lilliputian forest of bracken walled me round, their slim flattened trunks crowned with giant fronds. Goldenrods, newly minted, alive with pollened bees, brightened the slope behind me, even to the gray feet of the forest massing along the summit. (The patient, indomitable forest waiting to reclaim this meadow sanctuary of man!)

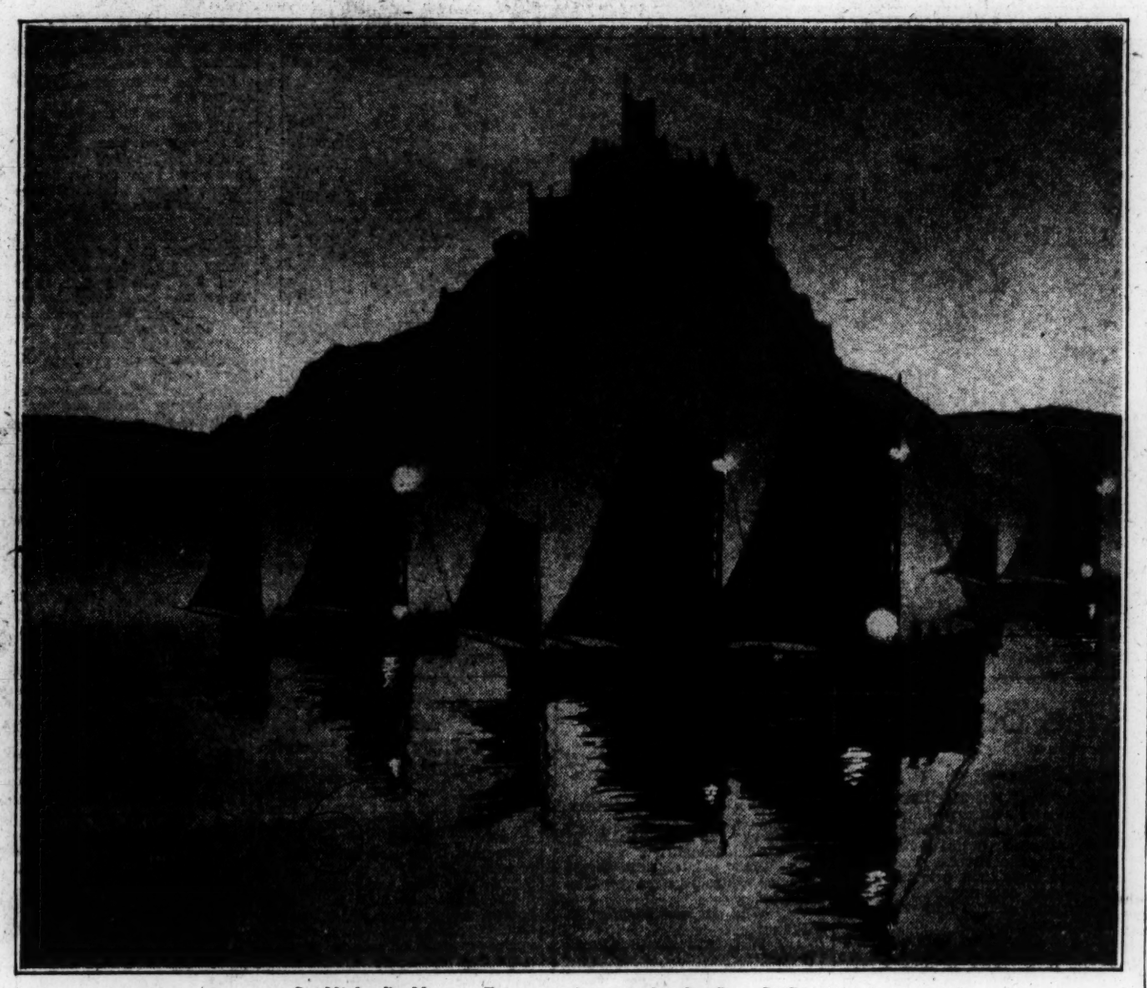
Somewhere out of sight a pewee questioning the wilderness: pe-a-wee? pe-a-wee? A rusty-red butterfly fluttered irresolutely over a milk and gold ball of everlasting, and the cool flow of the wind bent all the ripe timothy heads toward the water. I smelt sun-dried grass stems, shadow damp fern, a stray whiff of pine needles; when the wind paused, smelt the mossy beach pebbles and driftwood beneath the alders. High summer! All the color, form, scent, animation, beauty of high summer. It was harmony expressed, and I was happy.

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I sat on my skiis and gazed out across the flat, white expanse where I knew the lake lay hidden beneath three feet of snow and ice. The far up-tilted shore bristled with gray shafts. The sun, slanting from a metallic-blue cloudless sky, turned the near-by crystals into minute multi-colored flames. Between me and the lake a tangle of slim brown stems suggested a Whistler etching. To the left a solitary spruce—inky black against the whiteness—drooped its bushy arms beneath heaped crystals. A breath would have eased the loads, but there was no breath. Barely topping the surface about me were tattered goldenrod stalks hoared with crystals. Below me, I knew, must lie crushed bracken and everlasting and hopclover. I thought of all the faded beauty buried there so snugly. Throughout all the winter world summer's discarded finery was stored away, redolent of the day she ran singing down the world. But there was more than out-worn garments there. It was like a great city, hibernating, awaiting the resurrection morn of a new spring.

Behind me the forest was stretching thin blue shadows down the hill. The spruce made a blue blob upon the lake snow; but just below the bank the shadow was like amethyst. The narrow tracks of my skiis and the tiny punctures of a running weasel alone marred the new-spun coverlet. Not a voice jarred the bright silence.

I stood up, drawing in the sharp, sweet air; glorying in the life and color and white magic of it all. Mid-winter—the top of the year! I was happy.



St. Michael's Mount. From an Aquatint by Geoffrey S. Garnier

Beside the Euphrates

During the six days' ride from Pingan to Erzinjian we enjoyed the grandest of panoramas. Sometimes by our side, sometimes far below, when we had to take to the hills, foamed rapid after rapid of the Great River. Beyond it lay a strip of green coast, and then a wall of hills with dark patches in the ravines, where Armenian villages and gardens marked the course of some mountain stream. These hills became treeless and naked ere they shot up into a rampart of black rock-needles and white domes, broken by blacker clefts and blue glacier hollows. It is a tremendous mountain mass, this Kurdish stronghold, which has cost the Ottoman Government so much and will cost it more, and the Kurds need assist Nature but very little to close it against all comers—south, north, east and west. Indeed, in all this titanic region of the upper Euphrates Nature has never been modified much by Art. . . .

In ancient days also Nature seems to have been as little assisted; for we failed to find any important Roman works on the right bank of the Great River, which was recognized as the frontier of the Empire, and held against all the East for nearly seven centuries. . . . Three years before this I had found a great military chaussée, roadway, milestones and all, connecting Melitene with the interior, and was looking to find another as great and as prolific in records of its own history on the line of the river itself. But we found never a milestone, save one only near Melitene on the road which ran inland to Sebastea. Here and there, once just above the meeting of the two forks of Euphrates, again a few miles north of Egin, again at Ashuk, occurred short stretches of paved road, very rough and ill-laid and little like Roman work; twice we were guided to ruined bridges, one over the Angu Chai, which was without inscription but unmistakably Roman, if judged by the finely squared masonry at the spring of its single arch. The other, over the Kara Budak above Pingan, remained only in the rubble core of its abutments; but on the rock above was a sunken panel recording in bold Latin lettering that the bridge was built in the time of the Emperor Decius across the river Sabrina—an Armenian Severn. As for legionary camps, little enough remains of that of the Sixteenth at Samosata, and we found less even at Melitene, not even a tile of the famous "Thundering" Legio XII. At Satala fortune was kinder, for the ground-plan of the wall with its square towers remains on the north and east, and in the modern hamlet of Sadagh were preserved half a dozen titles of Legio XV Apollinaris. But at Trebizond we could hear of nothing. . . .

The truth must be that there was little need of elaborate work where Nature had fixed such a tremendous frontier-line. The Great River is never fordable below the junction of its main confluents, while above that point the Dersim hangs over all the left bank, as impervious in the time of Xenophon as now. No large army could come from the far East through those fearful passes, and in the days of her strength the Roman Empire treated mere mountain tribes, whether Scots, or Armenians, or Carduchi, with a like easy contempt. . . . In the wild valley of Euphrates, so little inhabited then and now, great works, if built, would survive to be seen still; where such there actually were (the Kiakhta bridge, south of Taurus, is an example), they have hardly changed in eighteen hundred years. But there was little need of them; it was too hard to cross that frontier in the face of even the weakest of garrisoned posts. . . .

Two easy days' ride, always along the Euphrates' bank, with the same stupendous prospect of snow and black crags beyond the river, brought us to Erzinjian, lying back from the river in a triangle of rich plain. The sound of many bugles smote familiarly on our ears, and the sight of white-washed barracks and trim alignments of tents was pleasant to eyes long used to mud-hovels and pine-log shelters. . . .

After we had left Erzinjian the Great River was seen for the last time in a distant prospect from the lofty pass of Sipikor, whence waters flow this way and that to the Indian Ocean and the Black Sea. Erzinjian was hidden by the foot-hills, but on the farther side of its plain Euphrates glistened as a winding silver thread, beyond which snows could be seen piled on snows up to a horizon black with storm clouds. Across the line of our road ahead lay long ridges like billows of a broken sea, but less tremendous than those of the region through which we had come, and the head-waters of the Lycus ran away from our feet into a green valley of cornfields. . . . With our faces turned to the north we felt a little of the sense of escape which made Xenophon's weary Greeks raise their shout from a point a little further north on this same road. Nevertheless, we were all more than a little sorry to travel no longer by the side of Euphrates. The ceaseless motion of water exercises in common with other things inanimate but not inert, such as wind and flame, a strangely stimulating effect on the imagination. Savages have worshipped them in all ages, and poets been subject to their influence; and we, neither savages nor poets, were conscious that for some reason, half understood, no march during the past two months had ever been weary so long as it led us within sight and sound of the Great River. —David G. Hogarth, in "The Wandering Scholar."

The Scarlet Tanager

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Listen; do you hear
Chip-churring overhead;
Now far; now near?

I hear. Ah, now I see
A splotch of red,—
A scarlet, satin sheen
Flash through the green
And russet of the tree.

Come, fly away!
The waiting sumac trees,
Before the autumn breeze,
Impatient, sway
Their torches, yellow and dim
From every limb.

They will not light
Them till your flight
Has borne you far away
Far, far away
Not to return
While the sumac torches burn;
Else would their glory fade
Before the fire-arrayed
Tanager, the scarlet tanager.

Donald Bain.

A Comparison

As for Jonson, to whose character I am now arrived . . . I think him the most learned and judicious writer which any theater ever had. He was a most severe judge of himself, as well as others. One cannot say he wanted wit, but rather that he was frugal of it. In his works you find little to retrench or alter. Wit, and language, and humour also in some measure, we had before him; but something of art was wanting to the Drama, till he came. He managed his strength to more advantage than any who preceded him. . . . He was deeply conversant in the Ancients, both Greek and Latin, and he borrowed boldly from them: there is scarce a poet or historian among the Roman authors of those times whom he has not translated in Sejanus and Catiline. . . . He invades authors like a monarch; and what would be theft in other poets, is only victory in him. With the spoils of these writers he so represents old Rome to us, in its rites, ceremonies, and customs, that if one of their poets had written either of his tragedies, we had seen less of it than in him. If there was any fault in his language, 'twas that he weaved it too closely and laboriously, in his comedies especially: perhaps too, he did a little too much Romanize our tongue, leaving the words which he translated almost as much Latin as he found them: wherein, though he learnedly followed their language, he did not enough comply with the idiom of ours. If I would compare him with Shakespeare, I must acknowledge him the more correct poet, but Shakespeare the greater wit. Shakespeare was the Homer, or father of our dramatic poets; Jonson was the Virgil, the pattern of elaborate writing; I admire him, but I love Shakespeare.—From Dryden's "Dramatic Poesy."

FROM Land's End to The Lizard one will find no spot more interesting than St. Michael's Mount. Rising out of the sea five hundred yards off the mainland, its rocky peaks, topped by a solid stone castle, present one of the finest sights on the Cornish coast, which certainly justifies the pride of Cornishmen.

Long ago the mount formed part of the mainland, standing six or seven miles inland, separated from the sea by extensive forests, traces of which, in the shape of fossilized tree trunks, have been discovered on the bed of the Atlantic. The forests have long since been swept away by the encroaching waters, and now the Mount stands, a rugged, wild-looking relic of medieval days, in strange contrast to the flat, low line of coast behind it, and bulwarked defiantly with its granite rocks against the sea.

Such a spot is bound to have its quota of story and legend, handed down from one generation to another, and substantiated by visible proof for skeptics. If you toil up the steep approach you can actually see the "bottomless" well into which that valiant hero, Jack the Giant-Killer—so beloved of English children—threw one of his two-headed giants. You can see the great rock, a stone's throw from the Mount, which the giant's wife, while carrying it across to seal up the well, dropped when her apron string broke. Legends, too, of the saint from whom the peak takes its name, and of the hermit who was the first to take up his abode on its summit.

In history it has also played its part. Records go back to the time of the Phœnicians, when they came across the seas to trade for Cornish tin. Roman coins and implements have been unearthed at intervals, proving that the Mount was a place of habitation even in those early days.

Seen from across the bay, it presents an alluring picture. See it in the heat of a summer day, midway between a cloudless dome and a sea of Mediterranean blue, shimmering in the faint purple haze like a mirage, or gleaming in the soft opal mist of a gray cloudy day, or glowing a rosy pink when the sunset flushes the bay with a glory of gold and amethyst. Behold it under thunderous clouds, with the white foam dashing round its rocks, its dark mass towering sullen and defiant against the forces that beat about it. But to see it at its best, you must offer your homage early, in the hush of dawn, when a faint line of light, tender as a pearl, tinges the horizon, and the Mount stands, silhouetted against the sky, the waves lapping round its base, and the pilchard boats, piled high with nets, drifting slowly with their load of fish into the little harbor of Marazion, sheltered by the guardian Mount from the winds that sweep across the bay. No wonder that its picturesqueness draws artists from all over the country, and that it has been portrayed countless times on canvas and paper, ever changing, ever beautiful, ever alluring, the pride of the Delectable Duchy.

Perseverance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IF AT first you don't succeed,
Try, try, try again,"
is a pithy saying. But it is not till a more spiritual sense of things enters the heart and changes mere aphorism into deeper significance that its true value appears.

Perseverance and activity are essential qualities of true existence, and their varied unfoldments are readily observed on all sides, from a blade of grass persistently pushing itself upward to the light to the successful person who attains his goal through the steady, faithful accomplishment of the immediate task in hand. He who resigns himself to failure or to conditions only partially successful is not getting the best out of himself; nor is his character developing toward real manhood or perfection. It was said of the youthful Jesus that "the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit," and "increased in wisdom and stature."

As perseverance is necessary to success in the material walks of life, so in the attainment of the spiritual it is equally required. People are apt to regard spirituality as natural to some natures, but as lacking in others; whereas a life patiently lived, small duties faithfully fulfilled, are a wonderful preparation for the quickening touch of Spirit, which eventually must come to all. Heaven cannot be won without perseverance; for Jesus taught that the kingdom of heaven is within us, clearly showing it to be a mental state of harmony and perfection, which spiritual growth and progression alone can reveal. It may be a surprise to some to learn, after centuries of expectation by many that death would accomplish this end, that we cannot enter the kingdom of heaven in that way, but that each moment of consciousness is preparatory for the future, and that nothing but courageous persistence in well doing will bring us into that haven of peace.

The salvation which Jesus brought to the world, and which Christian Science is again offering in all its fullness, healing sickness and sin, can be acquired in no other way than through right perseverance; and if this be cultivated in the ordinary routine of daily affairs, it becomes a pillar of strength in the glorious work for oneself and others. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 462): "Whoever would demonstrate the healing of Christian Science must abide strictly by its rules, heed every statement, and advance from the rudiments laid down. There is nothing difficult nor toilsome in this task, when the way is pointed out; but self-denial, sincerity, Christianity, and persistence alone win the prize, as they usually do in every department of life." The persevering qualities of divine Truth are exemplified by Isaiah in the following words: "Whom shall he teach knowledge? . . . For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little;" and in Ezekiel this is further emphasized in the words, "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it; . . . until he come whose right it is."

Life is eternal good, and each one is building for eternity; therefore work neglected or badly executed will have to be repeated until perfection is attained. Even the plain, common sense view of things reveals that this alone could be God's plan of salvation for all. Perfect God must be reflected by perfect creation; therefore man made in His likeness, as the Bible tells us, must be perfect. All that seems to be imperfect is but false belief; and falsity can be obliterated by substituting the truth in its place. This means incessant watchfulness; but Christian Science, revealing God's word, shows us the way; and if we follow Paul's admonitions, "Take . . . the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God: praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance," and, "Let us not be weary in well doing," we must eventually succeed in demonstrating that perfection which is already the established truth about all that is real.

Moments in Art

A sultry autumn afternoon in the Art Museum. People wandered about, with desultory interest in the exhibit. Overhead, the sun beat through the glass roof. A guard shifted from one foot to another, his shoes creaking in the dry stillness. Inspiration seemed dormant, covered in by a thick mantle of dullness.

Just then, a small canvas, inconspicuously placed, caught my eye. A cooling breath seemed wafted across the room. "Ville D'Avray," I read; and underneath, the single word "Corot." It was enough. With magic brush the great Frenchman had unfolded the substance of a dream; silvery, misty, in the hushed tones that belong only to the ethereal moments of dawn or early twilight. A vision of beauty indeed, beyond the power of most to discern, yet revealed to those who can appreciate the message of nature in her quiet reposeful moods. In an instant, through the wizardry of Corot, the dull walls of the museum gave place to leafy trees and delicate shades of mauve and silver.

Another day, despite the inclosing boundaries of a city apartment, the imagination drifted down the waters of a limpid stream with Kenneth Grahame in "The Wind in the Willows"—

"I beg your pardon," said the Mole, pulling himself together with an effort. "You must think me very rude; but all this is so new to me. So—this—is—a—River!"

"The River," corrected the Rat.

"And you really live by the river? What a jolly life."

"By it and with it and on it and in it," replied the Rat. "It's brother and sister to me, and aunts and company, and food and drink and naturally washing. What it hasn't got is not worth having and what it doesn't know is not worth knowing."

And thus, the time beguiled, the little boat slipped through pleasant meadows and quiet woodland, "while the river still chattered on—a babbling procession of the best stories in the world, sent from the heart of the earth to be told at last to the insatiable sea."

It has been said that no one has ever described the vastness and depth of the South American forest, its wilderness of green and somber, mysterious shadow, with the breadth and understanding of Mr. Hudson. And as we open "Green Mansions," at a random page, again our environment fades into a nebulous past and we lose ourselves in the deep, cool woods.

"I could not see many yards ahead owing to the bushes and the tall fern fronds; but presently I began to hear a low, continuous sound, which, when I had advanced twenty or thirty yards further, I made out to be the gurgling of running water. . . . I hurried on, promising myself a cool draught, when all at once above the soft dashing and gurgling of the water, I caught yet another sound—a low, warbling note or succession of notes, which might have been emitted by a bird."

Still another scene and hour steals across the kaleidoscope of thought. It is night, and many music lovers are gathered in the balcony of a great opera house. Around me I hear the chatter and babble of voices, the rustle of programs and the premonitory tuning of instruments. Suddenly, the auditorium is plunged in darkness; the chatter ceases; a black-clad figure appears from the side of the orchestra pit and swiftly takes the vacant place at the conductor's desk. There is a short burst of applause, then silence. Softly, a pastoral melody floats upward to the eager listeners, and the curtain rises. It is an early morning in spring, and the setting a verdant valley. Through blossoming trees we glimpse the blue sky, and a shepherd boy reclining at ease on the hillside. The low, melodious tinkle of sheep bells mingles harmoniously with the reedy freshness of the shepherd's pipe. He sings—

"Dame Holda stepp'd from the mountain's heart, to roam thro' wood and thro' meadow. Sweet sounds and low around me did start, I longed I might follow her shadow. And there dreamt I a golden dream—'twas May, sweet May around me."

The pastoral refrain melted gradually away, to be succeeded by the stirring chant of the pilgrim chorus and the bitter cry of repentant Tannhäuser.

Oriental Phantasy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes the sky
Is like a huge
Blue parasol,
Spread over a bazaar
Of gay and squeaking
Marionettes.

Le Baron Cooke.

A HALF-CENTURY EDITION OF SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by MARY BAKER EDDY

IN ORDER to mark in a simple and appropriate manner the completion of a half century since "Science and Health" was first published, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of a Half-Century Edition of the pocket-size textbook.

This edition has a title-page printed in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, uniform in size with the regular pocket edition.

The Half-Century Edition of the textbook will be issued in addition to the black morocco pocket edition for the remainder of the year 1925.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

One More Chance

By A. W. PEACH

Part I

VAIL SINCLAIR, walking down the corridor of the gymnasium, heard Coach Graves' quiet voice say firmly to someone:

"You are too much of a coward for me. I think I have given you fair opportunity to prove to me that you aren't. I must have boys on the football team who are 'game' or only failure results. Turn your uniform over to the manager."

Vail was astonished by what he had heard. Coach Graves had evidently taken the boy into the office so that others would not hear what was said to him; and for the coach, whom the whole school loved, to speak so sternly, meant that someone had failed to make good indeed.

As he went on, turning the corner, he saw one of the substitutes on the football team hurrying away. "I guess that Smith overheard the coach, too. If he did, the news will be all over the school," Vail thought to himself.

He stopped to glance at the bulletin board near the entrance to the "gym," and as he turned away a big, hulking fellow went hastily by.

"He must be the one Coach was dropping," Vail told himself. "I wonder who he is."

Just as Vail had foretold, the news went around the school that evening. Vail had arrived at the school late, so he made inquiries as to who the chap was. Bresler, captain of the team, told him.

Dane Marsh

"His name is Marsh—Dane Marsh. I don't blame the coach a bit. Marsh is a big fellow and he ought to be able to help us out in the game with Westfield. He came out for practice, and the coach tried to help him, but just as soon as we started scrimmaging, you could see that he lacked sand. Why, little Johnny Miles pushed him all over the field, and when it came to stopping a line play, that big chap would almost run away from it.

"The point is—Marsh was just cluttering up the field, and Coach Graves has all he can do getting us ready for the dedication game at the new field. I'm sorry for Marsh. I guess he's never had much of a chance, but there you are!"

Vail went on to his room, pondering the situation.

"It's tough for Marsh," he thought. "I've a good notion to go and see him tomorrow."

The next morning Vail started for the dormitory where Marsh roomed, and as he went up the steps he met "Old Fritz," who for many years had done the trucking for the boys at the school.

"Know where this feller Marsh rooms, lad? Well, if you do, tell him I'll get his trunk when I come back this way, will you?" the truckman asked.

Vail agreed to take the message; then he hurried up the steps. From what Fritz said, it was evident that Marsh was leaving school.

"Whew!" Vail muttered. "It's pretty tough to be driven out this way. "I'll try to get him to stay."

Vail reached Marsh's room, knocked on the door, and entered.

He found himself facing the broad-shouldered fellow whom he had seen leaving the "gym."

"Hello, Marsh," Vail greeted him pleasantly. "My name is Sinclair. I'm a junior, and we try to look after you newcomers. I just got wind of the fact that you are planning to leave. Hope it isn't so."

No Surrender

Marsh stood silent, his tanned, homely face working. "Vail, I guess I am. I can't stand it any longer. It was lonely enough here anyway; I'm not a mixer. You see, I came right here from a little village up in the hills. Dad's a plain farmer, never had any education, and he wanted me to come. So did Mother—" Marsh's voice broke, but he steadied himself. "They've both saved a little money, and so've I, but I can't stand it any longer. Yes, I'm going back."

Vail could see the bitter distress on the big fellow's face.

"Marsh, why quit?" Vail asked. "What will you say to your father and mother? I know how it is at the school here. The word has gone all over that you were dropped from the squad because you were a coward. Why run away from it? Just as soon as the fellows see you are not, they'll be the best friends you ever had. If you run away now, they'll be sure they are right."

"But Coach Graves—"

"Never mind him. I know he likes courage; he says it counts in life just as much as it does on a football field. All you must do is to prove he was mistaken," Vail said earnestly.

Marsh wavered, a little color coming into his face. Then his eyes dropped. "I may be a coward for all I know. I don't know what it is that makes me feel so," he added despairingly.

Vail studied him for a brief moment, then he said quietly, "Marsh, I hate to see a chap surrender this way. For some reason or other, I like you. Now I'll stump you to stick right here at old Dale, and show everybody that you can make good.

"I haven't been out for the team because I have to take a special examination in algebra. But I've played two years, and I'm going hot-foot into the practices just as soon as I can. Now here's my plan."

Vail Becomes Coach

As Vail chatted on, outlining his scheme, Marsh's heavy shoulders drew up; the look of despair went out of his eyes and a little light of hope grew in them. As Vail finished he held out his hand to Marsh.

"What do you say? Will you stick with me?"

Marsh held out his hand also, and Vail gripped it.

The school wondered the next week at the friendship between Vail and Marsh, for they were often seen together, usually wandering off to the hills that surrounded the academy. The school would have been more surprised if they could have seen what the two friends did.

It was all a part of Vail's plan. Vail had played tackle for two years on the Dale Academy team; so he set out to teach Marsh all he knew. In a hidden spot among the hills they lined up against each other; and in those practice sessions Vail discovered some interesting things.

He found that Marsh really did not know how strong he was, that he was clumsy and had not learned to handle himself, that, worst of all, he had no faith in himself. But gradually Vail could see that Marsh was beginning to find himself. Vail soon found that, although he weighed almost as much as Marsh, when the latter used his strength suddenly Vail could do little.

Once, after practice in sharp charging, during which Vail went over backward twice, Vail gasped, "Whow, Dan, you are learning! You get the idea?"

Marsh nodded, a sudden light in his eyes. "I begin to see what was wrong with me, Vail; and I'll thank you for helping me as long as I live!"

So it came about that a week later Vail went to see Coach Graves.

"Coach," he said, "I've passed my algebra, and I've been working out every day, keeping trim, and I'll be out for practice tomorrow!"

"Good, Vail!" Coach Graves smiled. "And I'll be glad to see you. We must dedicate that new field with a victory over Westfield. I only wish we had a tackle like you to play on the other side of the line." The smile went from the coach's eyes.

"Coach, why not give Marsh another chance?" Vail said suddenly.

"I gave him several in the early practice, but he—" Coach Graves shook his head. "Still, I was mighty sorry I was so sharp with him, although I'm sure what I said was true—but not intended for others to hear."

"Well, it's all over the school, and if you gave him just one—"

"O. K., lad, I owe him one more opportunity. Tell him to report."

[To Be Continued]

A Champion Sheep-Club Girl

BO-PEEP-UP-TO-DATE keeps her eye on her sheep. She even took three of them with her to the Eastern States Fair. They were very well behaved there in all the noise and bustle. They seemed to know that it is a great honor to be a part of the exhibit in the big 4H Club hall, where only the best work of the Junior Farm Club girls and boys is given space.

The people crowding around the Connecticut booth found them quietly eating hay from a tiny feed-rack that looked like part of a Mother Goose play-house. When Bo-Peep came in they wagged their tails just as the story-book sheep did when they came home from their wanderings.

Bo-Peep is only Bo-Peep to her sheep. To other folk she is Louisa Schlagel, East River, Conn., champion 4H Sheep-Club girl of Connecticut.

When Louisa is asked how she happened to join a sheep club instead of a sewing or a baking club as most girls do, she answers that she just loves to be out of doors, and that she just loves to be with animals.

For six years Louisa has been learning to raise good sheep. When she was 13 she joined a 4H Sheep Club, borrowed $10, and bought just an ordinary ewe. In her club work she learned how to care for the ewe and how to care for the baby lambs when they came. But, besides this, she learned about the different kinds of sheep—which grew the most wool, which grew the finest quality. She found that she must know just when and how to shear her sheep, how to prepare the wool for market, and where to sell it most successfully.

While Louisa was learning all this, she found how much better it is to start a flock with ewes of some very fine breed instead of with just ordinary ones. She decided that of all the breeds she would rather have a flock of Shropshires. That meant that she must buy some pure-bred ewes. These were expensive, and she had no money. Her father could not help her; his teaming hardly brought in money enough to pay the rent and buy food for the family. Anyway, he must have been remembering the old Bo-Peep, for he didn't believe that a girl could do anything with sheep.

But Louisa wouldn't give up. She thought out ways by which a girl can earn money. She had a garden and sold what she could. She got some work in a chalk factory. She saved every penny. For three years she worked and saved, and all this time she was studying sheep. In fact she became so good a judge of sheep that she won first place in a county sheep-judging contest. Soon her 4H club mates and her neighbors began to come to her for advice and help when their sheep did not do well. At last her dream came true—she had enough money to buy two pure-bred Shropshire ewes. She began to build up her flock.

But the sheep are only a part of Louisa's story. The whole Schlagel family belong in the best part of it. When the father found that Louisa was going to make a real sheep grower, he decided that she must have a real home for her flock. There was no money in the family treasury, but the Schlagels held a family council and decided to buy a farm, and all work hard and pay for it, as Louisa had paid for her sheep. The father found a piece of cheap brush-land, just right for a sheep pasture. There was no house; never mind, the Schlagels would work together and build one. And they did. How the father dug the cellar and laid the foundation in the evenings when his day's teaming was done, how the mother and children helped lath and shingle, how Louisa and her brother built the sheep pen, all this is part of the story.

Now the Schlagel family live in their own nine-room bungalow, on their own 30-acre sheep ranch. They are going into the dairy business. Louisa is starting it with her first pure-bred Jersey cow. She is still in 4H club work, busy and happy helping younger club members in the neighborhood to keep up their club work as she was helped to keep up hers.

When the three exhibition sheep went home from the fair, seven other pure-bred Shropshires wagged their tails in greeting, for they are all members of Louisa's flock. But what is still finer, the whole Schlagel family proudly welcome home this keen, bright-eyed, Up-to-Date-Bo-Peep, who has not only made her dream come true, but also helped to make home a happy place for her family as well as for her flock.

Current Events

France's Debt

M. JOSEPH CAILLAUX, French Finance Minister, and his party are on their way home again. Probably many of you know that they came to America to try to find some solution to the problem of France's debt to the United States. A week of discussion and negotiations brought no definite settlement, but finally America offered a compromise.

This proposal is that France shall pay $40,000,000 a year for five years—which will represent interest of a little less than 1 per cent on what she owes—and that at the end of that time there shall be further negotiations which will take up the question of repayment of the principal.

This compromise has not been received with enthusiasm by either country, and it is not certain whether France will agree to it. Though paying $40,000,000 a year, France will not be paying off one dollar of the principal of her debt, and so will be just as much burdened at the end of the five years as she is now. It is hoped, though, that conditions in the country may greatly improve in other ways, and the whole issue will be clearer when it is seen how much France actually receives from Germany under the Dawes plan. On the other hand, the less than 1 per cent rate of interest seems very low to America while she is paying 3½ to 4 per cent on the Liberty bonds from which the funds lent to France were taken.

The plan is not ideal, but it offers France a breathing space, and the conference has shown one thing clearly—that France wants to pay.

Two Arctic Explorers

Capt. Donald B. MacMillan has returned from his Far North trip. Perhaps you will remember that he set out last June, and reached Etah in Greenland, where he made his headquarters. The weather was so severe that he was obliged to give up his plan to attempt to reach the North Pole by airplane. However, he and his party made good use of their time, studying the plant and animal life of the district, etc., and they will have much to report to the National Geographic Society which sent out the expedition.

Captain MacMillan has come to one important conclusion as a result of this expedition. "As the result of this trip, he said, "I am convinced that planes are not practicable for the Far North, and that if air transport is to be used, it must be dirigible."

Capt. Roald Amundsen seems to have come to the same conclusion, for on his next expedition to the North Pole, for which he is already preparing, he is to use a large Italian-built airship. This flight is being planned by the Norwegian Aero Club, and Lincoln Ellsworth, the American who was with Amundsen this year is to be with him again.

Dust as Motor Fuel

Chemists have been making an important discovery, and one that they feel will have far-reaching results. It has to do with fuel, and this is particularly interesting because people are sometimes unnecessarily disturbed as to what will happen when the world has used up its supply of oil and coal. The new fuel is made from dust and scourings—just waste.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture is at work on this new fuel, and W. A. Noel, an engineer of the bureau speaks enthusiastically of its possibilities.

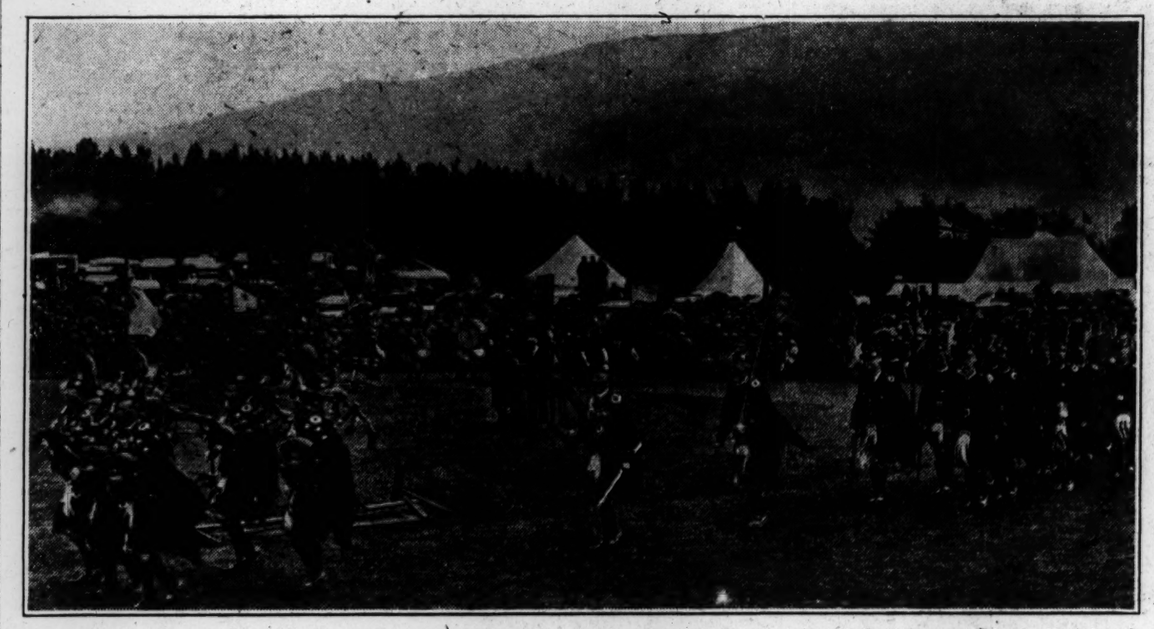
"When this fuel is developed," he said, "it will replace the fuel used in steam engines and gas engines. It can be used for producing power in manufacturing plants of all types. I believe it can be made into a very big thing that will save the country millions of dollars annually."

Everyday Wonders

The Skin of Water

UNLESS you have tried it, or have seen it done, you might not believe that a steel needle can be floated on the surface of water, and floated, too, without wetting the needle! But if a needle is dropped with great care (from the shortest possible distance above the water without touching it) onto the surface of a small dish of water, the needle will float. The needle must be dry, and it should be placed exactly horizontal, for if it is wet or if it is placed slantingly it will get under the surface and sink to the bottom. This needle, when it is made to float, does not float in the same way that a piece of wood or cork or any other floating thing does. It is held suspended on what might be called the surface skin of the water, which is a very firm film, quite strong, that occurs on every water-surface.

There is one very striking phenomenon in nature which illustrates this, and which, if you have carefully observed the surface of ponds or still pools of water you have probably seen. A very lively insect strides over the surface of these bodies of water in search of its food, and literally walks on the water, for it has very tiny pads on the tips of all of its six feet, which are so light that it can skim over this skin of the water very cleverly. This insect is called, appropriately, a "water-strider." Thus, out in the wilds, so to speak, nature makes use of this property of water for the benefit of a very small living thing, so that a water-strider is able to do what is impossible for all other creatures with legs—it can walk on the water without wetting its feet!



At the Highland Games in the Princess Royal Park, Braemar, Scotland. The March Past of the Clansmen. Sport and General

Our Friends, the Books

The David Copperfield Library

AFTER you have read a book that you love, have you not felt that you had made new friends in the book people, and do they not become as real and live as flesh and blood people sometimes? Well, that is the way with book-lovers all over the world. The friends in the book-covers come alive until they are counted as true and tried chums, and sometimes one even thinks of the author of a book in terms of his characters.

It is so with Charles Dickens and the boy David Copperfield whom his pen created. One thinks of David as the real boy and of Charles as the shadowy worker who lived and loved and dreamed somewhere in London. So great has been the love of the books left by this dreamer and lover of men and women that not long ago the house where Dickens spent much of his boyhood was saved from its decaying shabbiness and converted into the most remarkable children's library in all the world—under the name of "David Copperfield's Library."

In Somers Town, London, at No. 13 Johnson Street, is a house of the comfortable solid architecture of the period of 1800 on which is a tablet inscribed. On it we can read "Charles Dickens lived here as a boy." And at 5 o'clock of an afternoon you may see at the door an eager group of children, some of them ragged and unkempt, some of them clean and well-darned, and all of them with but one thought, to gain admittance into their loved library, where 20 of their own number act as staff, where every reader dons a colored smock and where the precious books are to be handled and loved and read.

The librarian of this remarkable book-house tells most delightfully of the David Copperfield Library in a book of his own. John Brett Langstaff, president of the Children's Libraries Movement, as well as holder of many other degrees of honor, is blessed with an understanding love of children which shines through the pages of his book, "David Copperfield's Library," as well as in the remarkable work he has done in assembling and conducting this ideal and unique library.

Who but an understanding heart could have designed the many-colored smocks which every child dons before he reads, and which turns them from ragged little boys and girls of a London slum, into artists at work in a book studio? Who else could have thought of creating a staff with such titles as "Master of Keys" to unlock the cupboards, "Master of Robes," to superintend the smocks, a "Fairy Dungeon," for the small brothers and sisters who must be minded but who cannot handle the precious books, a Wigwam for the Silence Room coveted by older boys and girls!

What fun it would be to walk into a room where everything is designed to be "as comfortable as possible for children," and as uncomfortable as possible for grown-ups! Where the armchairs are made to fit small figures, the book-shelves are three feet high and everything is properly proportioned!

So widespread is the interest in this library which serves the double purpose of keeping fresh the memory of one of England's greatest writers, and of furnishing an oasis of comfort and cheer in the lives of the children of Johnson Street, that gifts have poured in from many countries. The Burgomaster of Leyden made a special pilgrimage to present a collection of Dutch children's books; the French Ambassador brought a gift of juvenile literature, and America sent liberally and enthusiastically from all parts of the country. The children's librarians of New York presented a series of six panels done by Leslie Brooke. Many artists gave their time, original work, and loving encouragement to the "adventure," as Mr. Langstaff calls his experiment.

And if any of you boys and girls who are beginning to turn to the bigger books loved by your fathers and mothers, and who want to know why the whole world loves "David Copperfield," have not had the delight of reading about Dora and David and the little mother and the quaint Micawbers, you have a treat before you. The publishers have prepared a delightful, readable copy with illustrations that indeed make David come alive.

Anagram Sentences

Fill the blanks in the following sentences with words formed from the letters in the word RESTORATION, using all the letters once in each sentence. No word is used twice.

1. When she saw the —— she —— —— smell of ——.
2. Do —— and look at the —— on the tree ——.
3. I saw the animals and their ——, ——.
4. There is —— enough fresh —— in this ——.
5. I will buy it from the —— —— at a news stand.
6. You need not show —— much —— because I ate the —— —— the plate.
7. That —— of aviators will —— aloft at —— o'clock.
8. The great —— showed —— interest in the —— from my mine.
9. It —— sad to see a —— of apples —— where they —— lying.
10. When you —— the corn put each small —— —— the bin.
11. I do not care to listen to the —— of his ——.
12. The child will —— —— of playing with that ——.
13. It is a —— thing to have —— collect in a —— pipe.
14. There was almost a —— —— the crowd gathered to hear the great —— sing.

The key to the puzzle published Oct. 1:

Lead, gold, zinc, iron, marble, coal, granite, tin.

The key to the puzzle published Aug. 20:

1. Rest, and, sun, dim.
2. Must, sad, dinner.
3. Mind, dune, stars.
4. Dame, nuts, rinds.
5. Send, in, mustard.
6. Midst, an, sunder.
7. Stern, maids, dun.
8. Runt, is, demands.
9. Rude, mint, sands.
10. Massed, turn, din.
11. Ran, sudden, mist.
12. Stains, end, drum.
13. Rains, dust, mend.
14. Dimes, run, stand.

Who Knows?

1. When and where does the Assembly of the League of Nations meet?
2. How many nations form the Council of the League, and which are the permanent members of the Council?
3. Who has lately been elected United States Senator for Wisconsin?
4. Who is the Premier of France?
5. What is the Monitor Peace Plan?

Compare your answers with those published next week.

The Guard's Pledge

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG people are to have a place of real importance in the convention program of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held in Detroit this November. So Miss Anna A. Gordon, president, has announced.

This organization, which launched a movement 50 years ago that abolished saloons from the United States and is now spreading around the globe, recognizes the great contribution youth can make to the welfare of the world. Miss Gordon looks upon the children of today as the leaders of the great moral reform of tomorrow.

At the fiftieth anniversary convention of the W. C. T. U. last fall, Miss Gordon urged temperance workers to get the co-operation of young people. Launching what she called "Youth's Year," she asked them to enlist a million boys and girls as National Prohibition Guards. Since that call thousands of young people have taken the Guard's pledge to obey the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Not only in the United States, but in the 51 countries where the temperance workers are organized, children are being welcomed into the ranks. Young people's branches, or Y. P. B.'s, as they are called, have been organized in distant countries like Japan, India and Burma.

The L. T. L. leader of India, Miss Sadie Miller, reports 12,000 children in the temperance army of that far-off country. They have many temperance songs, and she says they are "singing their way to the kingdom."

In Burma, in the city of Moulmein, 600 children attended a recent young people's meeting, and it was found that they represented six nationalities: Burmese, Karen, Tamil, Telegu, Chinese and English.

Using Silhouettes

THERE are many silhouettes now to be found in the papers and magazines. These are tiny or large, amusing or dainty—in fact there are all kinds and sizes, both in illustrations of subject matter and in advertisements. They are also used on programs and booklets and are decidedly attractive and artistic.

The tiny ones may be used in several ways. One pasted at the left-hand corner of each sheet of writing paper gives an original touch to one's own stationery and would be an unusual present for a friend. The silhouettes of children, and the amusing ones, would make a delightful box of writing paper for a child.

The figures of both men and women come in these simple silhouettes and when pasted on colored cards, or white heavy paper, make very pretty place cards. The paper may be folded so that the place card will stand up, and the silhouette may either be pasted flat on the card, or the upper part of the black figure may be carefully cut out and pasted so that it is above the card.

Some of the silhouettes of famous people which are found in the magazines may be mounted on a white mat and framed in black, making a small but fine picture for a girl's room. A silhouette of Lincoln done in this way was especially well liked.

Invitations to a party, or to a social of any kind, may be made either dainty or humorous, or both, by adding the silhouettes in well-chosen decorations.

One girl cut some graceful figures from the advertisements and collected them until she had several dozen. The walls of her room were done in cream color and she pasted a row of the black, dainty figures about three-quarters of the way up on the wall, all around the room.

It is surprising in how many ways silhouettes may be used, and though we may not be able to collect the silhouettes of our great-grandparents, which are now valuable treasures, it will pay anyone to collect these modern fascinating figures to use in original ways.

To Box the Compass

HAVE you ever tried "boxing the compass" in your room, as the mariners of old used to do at sea, with only a magnet, one glass of water, a little strip of paper, and a steel needle for instruments? If you have never enjoyed this fun, just try it the next time a rainy day comes along, and you will provide a lot of fun for everybody. It is astonishing what antics this combination will perform for you, if you are careful.

First fill a glass with water; then tear a small strip of paper from a newspaper, and fold it evenly, so that the needle is little bit longer than the piece of paper, overlapping the paper about one-eighth of an inch on both ends. Then place the paper on the surface of the water in the glass and lay the needle gently in the center of the paper. If the needle tries to roll off, make a small crease in the piece of paper, just deep enough for the body of the needle.

Now comes the magnet part of it. Notice first just where the needle is pointing; then hold your magnet at an angle so that one post is pointing to the needle point, from the outside of the tumbler. If that post is the positive, the needle will point to it no matter where you circle the glass. This indicates where the drawing tendency is in the magnet. If you have pointed the opposite, or negative post of the magnet, your needle will react, at times almost drawing the point even with the post, then again making the needle shake, move, or even point directly the other way.

It is lots of fun changing the course of the needle in this way.

In Southern California

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sea has made this little house of rock,
Waves weaving in and out have fashioned it, you see.
The accommodating tide retires and leaves it dry,
To be inhabited by you and me
Or anyone who finds it.
Here are seats, large, medium and small, to sit upon,
And even little footstools for our feet.
Wonderful couches, needing only a cushion here and there
To make them very comfortable and quite complete.
Today let's read and talk and sew a bit,
And watch the water galloping below.
Some other day we'll come and bring our dolls,
Because we know they would enjoy it so . . .
How warm it is, how good the seaweed smells!
Isn't it great that we can play all day—
Just see those sea gulls sailing overhead!
Oh don't you wish that we could fly as they?
Of course we can, in airplanes,
What I meant was having feather wings to flap and soar . . .
But since we've found this little house of rock,
It seems as if one couldn't wish for more.

C. H. R.

Irish Linen Toweling



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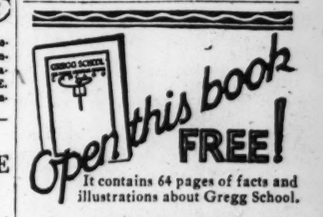
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EDUCATIONAL

New York City Educators Visiting Jersey Farm, Talk Over Problems

Netcong, N. J.
Special Correspondence

FOR the second time, the Teachers' Union of New York has done a comparatively unique thing in bringing together educators and laymen at a week-end conference in the country, where, removed from the distractions of everyday life and inspired by the brilliant background of Jersey hills, its members and guests have been able to talk over problems in an informal and wholly satisfactory way.

The Hudson Guild Farm, a community project of the group in the Chelsea district of New York City, is an ideal place to house such a gathering of progressive teachers, and the success of the second conference may lead to making the fall excursion a regular feature of the organization program. A fine exchange of views on a number of educational problems can be had at such a meeting where men and women of no little prominence mingle freely with the others attending. Even had there been a less generous program of speakers the conference would have been well worth attending; with 14 excellent speakers and a number of other well informed persons taking part in the discussions, one came away feeling greatly enriched.

The problem of how to educate children for world peace, one in which the union has always been deeply concerned, had an important place on the program. It was handled at the first session by Mrs. Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, director of the Child Study Association of America, and by Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, professor of economics and sociology at Smith College, from two angles; but at every session the subject was touched upon in some form and somewhat enlarged upon. One important means to the end must come by safeguarding the child from group prejudices, according to Mrs. Gruenberg, who insisted that parents cannot begin too early to protect children from forming judgments from too little evidence. A child hears its mother scold an Irish chambermaid for neglecting to dust under a bureau, and from then on may associate the quality of slovenliness with the Irish people; an unpleasant encounter with the Italian vegetable man or a Swedish cook may also leave definite impressions which, if not corrected, will prejudice the child's judgments in later life.

Contributions of All Nations

To offset these early impressions children should be taught to recognize the many contributions to civilization made by every nation, in music, art, literature, natural science and other fields. From the very first years, Mrs. Gruenberg would have parents use the folk tales of foreign lands as a means of cultivating an appreciation of the sentiments, aspirations, loyalties of human beings the world over. Stories of travel and biography, which is at first a collection of hero stories, should include sufficient varieties, she feels, to introduce the child to the ways and aspirations of all kinds of groups.

Too much attention to wars and not enough to the many constructive events of national life has been responsible for the continuance of war, in Professor Barnes' opinion, and he would dispose of the accounts of combat in far fewer pages than are at present devoted to them in our history texts, and use the additional space for consideration of the great social, intellectual, industrial, political and legal institutions which form the vital 99 per cent of our national life. He had a plea for more truth telling in regard to controverted periods and problems of history and for a reconstruction of our whole conception of the scope of history and the relative emphasis to be put upon different events and forces, so that the vital forces and institutions in national development will receive due consideration and the controverted episodes will thereby lose their distorting influences by the subordinate position into which they are placed.

The problem of adapting education to keep pace with continued changes in society was handled by Prof. William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College and by Prof. Alexander Goldenweiser of the New School for Social Research, from the standpoint of theory in regard to social change, and was followed by accounts of methods used in two experimental schools given by William M. Fincke, codirector, Manumit School, Pawling, N. Y., and by Alexis C. Ferm, director, the Modern School, Stelton, N. J.

Adults in Control

The existing order will continue in education in many things just so long as it is controlled by adults, Dr. Kilpatrick pointed out, for it is followed because it is the thing adults have become used to, and by the time others follow, they, too, have grown used to the methods and prefer to continue with them. As an example of such rigidity, he cited as an example, English spelling, which is difficult and unsound, according to philologists, yet which persists unsimplified. Why? Because by the time adults have mastered spelling they are unwilling to see the new forms introduced. Children would gladly accept a more logical spelling, but they have no power to bring it about and when they have become adults they are willing to keep it as it is.

Real progress can only come when the curriculum is made up of things as they are needed, in Dr. Kilpatrick's opinion, not of what adults, looking ahead, think they should have. A régime of child enterprises in which children choose and accept responsibility, plan and in the end weigh results, will do more than any plan yet tried, he believes, to give thoughtful self-reliance and greatest promise of adjusting young people to the changing social world in which they live.

The pupils at Manumit School are being trained to meet a wide variety of problems because of the nature of their life at the school, which is situated on a dairy farm. Both the school and farm are managed entirely by the students and teachers, and all the work done by them. There is no casting about for projects at Manumit; there is plenty to be done and each day brings new situations to which the pupils must adapt themselves. At the Modern School, too, the aim is to develop the child with such an ability to think straight, that he cannot be bought in later life; he will start forth without fear, for his entire training has been in taking situations and analyzing them to a successful conclusion. With patience, the teachers have allowed the pupils to use their own judgments, even though they are often crude, until they find out from their first-hand experiences many things which others accept second-hand.

With the continuing growth of city school populations, the problem of proper size of school buildings was next considered, and the justification for large and small buildings discussed. Robert D. Kohn, an architect and chairman of the executive committee of the national congress of the building industry, deplored the popular demand for monstrosities in school buildings, explaining that there was no sound reason for them nor real economic necessity for housing four or five thousand pupils under one roof. Industry has proved it wiser when producing a varied product to have a number of small plants rather than a single great one, and where there are so many types of activity as in the modern school, he advocated dividing into smaller units. Dr. John L. Tildsley, district superintendent in the high school division of New York, stated emphatically that there should be no other consideration than educational value in determining the size of schools.

Educational School Building

There is practically never an "educational" building program in the erection of schools, Dr. Tildsley said, but new schools are built when and where they will be most likely to secure the greatest number of votes. Ten years ago in New York City there was an all-embracing educational program in the making; it was christened "Gary," and had tied to it the phrase, "education for the mill and factory," and died before it was fully born. Now this same city is in process of spending $160,000,000 for sites and buildings on a program "a seat for every child." It is very doubtful, he feels, whether this can be rightly called an educational program.

Dr. Tildsley would build schools with an aim to break down group prejudices by placing them where they will not be attended by one race exclusively. Only the primary school would be in the race center; from the junior high school age the children should be encouraged to leave neighborhoods for a school in a more cosmopolitan location, preferably on the outskirts of town, as the plan of "country day school." He would plan the school so that it trained the whole man, even in the city, and therefore he would adopt the "work-study-play" plan. From every point of consideration he would insist upon building high schools to accommodate between 1500 and 3500 pupils; there is at present tremendous waste in the time for changing classes and efficiency of the over-large buildings.

The problem of how far the public school shall assume responsibility for character training was discussed by Miss Margaret Knox, principal of Public School 15, Manhattan, by Dr. George A. Coe, head of the department of religious education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, and by Dr. Milo McDonald, principal of the Buskwick High School, Brooklyn, all advocating teaching of higher things without sectarianism.

Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers' Union, showed how that organization was endeavoring to give teachers a more social outlook; Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz of the High School of Commerce, showed how teachers could help the labor movement and could become broadened by contact with workers.

Opening Exercises

THE writer has seen such good results (in both grade and country schools) obtained by means of interesting opening exercises, that she wishes to share these ideas with other teachers. These plans have been worked out and can be easily increased:

1. Teacher reads aloud a certain portion of a good book until finished. In a certain country school during one year there were more than 100 cases of tardiness. The next year, by means of the reading, the children were so eager to get to school that tardy cases were reduced to 14 for the whole school year.

2. On a certain day tell the children to be ready to respond to roll call with names of authors. At intervals during the year have other roll calls with the following: Titles of poems, books, great men and women, presidents (in order), capitals of states, rivers in state, names of cities, trees, plants, vegetables, fish, birds, animals, colors, minerals, etc. Sometimes one may make a list of these words which children give and use later for a spelling lesson.

On Lincoln's Day the children may be asked to read clean jokes or short humorous stories (which each has found) in response to roll call.

3. A boy who disliked very much to write themes was asked to appear during time for opening exercises and read a paper which he had written, "How I Made My Radio." Liking mechanical work so much, he became more interested in his English through that incident.

4. On another occasion a girl wrote a paper and read it to the class. Her subject was "My Visit In New Mexico." It was much enjoyed and afterward this paper and the one about the radio were printed in the local newspaper.

5. Tell the children that the next morning exercises are to be a surprise—this time a child has written a poem and reads it to the class.

6. One child recites a poem and the others guess the author.

7. Birthdays of all noted men and women may be observed in very unique ways, this being helpful in the English work. An example is here given: On Riley's birthday, several children learned some of his poems to recite; one wrote his biography and read it. All the children sang some of his poems set to music.

8. On Peace Day, let each child respond to roll call with a patriotic quotation.

9. Another idea: See who, in a given time, can make the most words out of a long word.

10. Have children make up charades (great men or cities, or any one certain subject at a time), and the rest guess.

11. When singing is used for opening exercises, be sure that there is some incentive for the song. Then interest in singing always follows. Discuss meanings of the songs. An example: An eighth grade class of boys and girls were studying about the Civil War. During the history recitation, the teacher, when they came to a place where it mentioned a song, stopped immediately and said, "Let us sing that song." You can imagine with what enthusiasm the boys sang, "Yes, We'll Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," also "Marching Through Georgia," and all the others. And how they studied their history lessons after that!

12. In geography, when studying about different countries, teach the children some of the songs and poems of that country. Use these for opening exercises on the same day that you study that country in geography class. This also was tried in the eighth grade with success. When studying Scotland, they learned "Comin' Thro' the Rye," also "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," etc. One finds so many good ideas after starting a thought of this sort and the children, too, are very original. Perhaps one has a Scotch child in the class who can play the bagpipe.

Children's Homes in Germany Which They Help to Make

Berlin, Germany
Special Correspondence

OWING to the initiative of a woman, there has been created in Germany a new institution: the Homes for Children, also called Children's Shelter (or Refuge). These are meant to be homes for the children of the working classes, where the parents have to be away from their homes during the day. Frl. von Gierke has created in Charlottenburg the first children's home of this kind, and such an exemplary work has developed under her direction, that it has become a model for Germany. Subsequently quite a number of children's homes have been founded in this country, and their number increases constantly. The demand for this kind of home was so great in all Germany that Frl. von Gierke was obliged to arrange for extension courses, that is to say, courses of instruction that are held either in Charlottenburg or in any other German city, as the demand arises, in order to give the desired information to those interested in it. In one year there had to be held more than 50 of these courses.

A visit to the main building of the Charlottenburg Children's Home revealed a great joyfulness on the part of the children and all those who had to do with the home. The visitor passed through many neat, simple, but oh, so comfortably attractive rooms, and everywhere she saw the children in happy co-operation at work or at play. The smaller children were sitting around low, oval tables playing, and gave the impression of being members of one great family. The older ones were usefully occupied in the household—the sewing room of the work shop. All looked clean and tidy, animated and contented. How much good can these children take home to their families!

Need of Funds

"Sometimes it is difficult," said Frl. von Gierke in an interview, "to raise the money necessary for the continuation of our work. The municipality cannot contribute much and the children pay generally very little. Some of them pay nothing, although we give them food. We cannot make the admission of the children dependent on the payment, since it is not from the better situated families that the children come." In spite of that information, the visitor could not see anything in the whole house, that would betray poverty or even embarrassment; nothing seemed to be lacking anywhere. The reason must be that so many people are joyfully dedicating themselves to this service. In all the rooms there is simple but well-kept furniture and irreproachably clean curtains and tablecovers, sometimes made up quite artistically from remnants of material, for everywhere great attention is given to the culture of the artistic feeling. There is not a room without a few pictures. These of course are only reproductions, art supplements and pictures from periodicals, calendars, art catalogues, etc, but always nicely framed, and this by the children themselves.

The toys of the children could not be more charming if they had been bought in the toy shop. All are made by children's hands, mostly from left-overs (or waste). As delightful as anything can be are the jointed dolls and jointed animals made out of parcel-handles. And the things that can be made out of yarn spools! The visitor would never have imagined that the charming, gaily painted tops and candle-sticks were made out of yarn spools.

One of the ladies confessed that it is quite surprising how much is created by the diligent hands of the children, especially when one remembers that little time in the program is allotted to this occupation. Much of this creative work disappears in large cupboards and is not seen again until there is perhaps a distribution at some children's day, and when the children have to make a present for some birthday or similar occasion. At Christmas time they are not given any presents, rather are they the ones who give presents to their parents. If one sees that abundance, how could one think of lack! And one is no longer surprised that this home has been able to overcome all difficulties.

The Children Admitted

In the beginning the home admitted only such children as were left to themselves after school-hours, either on the streets, or locked in by the mother so that they might not get to the street. Then they found out that many children could not enjoy the benefits of the home, because they had to take care of younger brothers and sisters. So the little brothers and sisters were received also. Day-nurseries were organized. The great apartment-building, in which they were established, soon became too small; they had to purchase the adjoining house and unite it with the first by breaking through the walls. There are already four apartment-buildings that have been connected in this way to serve the purpose. But even that was not sufficient for Charlottenburg. Ten smaller homes of the kind were organized in other houses, some of them even in the very schools. In Charlottenburg it has been made possible that all children in need of the home can find admission to it.

"Their Home"

That which has most contributed toward making the Children's Home a real "home" to the children is that the children are taught not only to receive but to give. The home is "their" home, for which they do all kinds of work (service); they help with cleaning, washing the dishes, launderin,, ironing, mending, etc. They take care of the birds, the fishes, the plants. Small tots of four years understand that they are doing something for the general welfare, that they are able to give. And in the work-shop almost all the repairs that are necessary are made by the children, and many new articles are manufactured by them. Thus it comes to pass that the original idea, that the Children's Home is a shelter (an institution) for children who need supervision, is relegated more and more to the background in the thought of the children. For them it has become their home, for which they work and create, and which again and again they help to rebuild and enlarge.

It has become necessary to train new workers for these children's homes. There existed workers trained in the social schools for women, and kindergarten teachers. The former lack the domestic and pedagogical training. The kindergarten teachers are accustomed to occupy their pupils during hours according to certain systems, to educate (or to train) them for methodical occupation. But the child of the Children's Home needs unmethodical occupation. He has to learn how to co-operate in daily life, how to do the right thing at the right moment. The Children's Home has to substitute the education of the parents' home. Thus the "Social-Pedagogical College" (or Normal School) was created for the training of workers for the children's homes. This normal school which was created by Frl. Gierke, can hardly meet the demands for the quantity of graduates that are needed.

The reading room of the Children's Home should be mentioned, for it is conducted understandingly, and is much apreciated by the children.

Continuation Schools, Voluntary and Successful

Manchester, England
Special Correspondence

WITH about 2000 students attending classes in nine different schools, the demand for continuation education for juvenile employees aged 14 to 18 has been supplied with some success in Manchester. A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was told that the Manchester Education Committee is rather proud of its position in this matter of day continuation schools because it had anticipated Mr. Fisher's Education Act, having had classes in operation prior to its introduction. The Manchester Corporation has been sending its juvenile employees to these classes since 1917. The system is entirely voluntary for there is no compulsion either on the parents, the young people, or the employers.

Under these conditions there are over 100 different employers who have been public-spirited enough to send their young employees to school for two half days each week during working hours without loss of wages. It is a further satisfaction to the Manchester Education Committee that whereas other large cities had asked that day continuation schools should be compulsory, Manchester had not only not asked for compulsion but had achieved results without it and had carried on a voluntary scheme from the commencement.

In conversation with one of the authorities it was made apparent that the whole scheme is experimental as these schools vary so much from all others in system, time allowed for study, and in the type of staff required.

Referring to actual results of work at one of the schools our informant quoted a parent's remark that his boy had learned as much in 10 days at a continuation school as he would have learned in two years in employment without the aid of the school. He continued, "We have received many letters reporting improvement in tone and in standard of work, loyalty, and in the spirit with which students work at their employment after attending the schools. Our chief object in running these day continuation schools is to teach these young people how to receive the best from life and to bring out their capacity for development as far as possible."

Meets the Need

In reply to a question as to whether it would be more advantageous to keep these boys and girls at a full-time day school for say two years longer instead of proceeding by means of a four years sandwich system, it was pointed out that the day continuation school meets the need of those children whose parents find it necessary that they should leave school at the legal age of 14 years to enter employment and who do not qualify for further full time free education with, possibly, maintenance.

The headmaster of one of the schools said, "We are housed in an old building until better times permit of making it into the very fine place it is planned to be. It was opened in 1920 and has naturally and gradually grown until the students now number over 300." After mentioning the motto on the school badge, "Others Before Self," he said. "It is the aim of the school not only to teach lessons and trades but to teach the students how to act from right motives and to inculcate habitual unselfishness. Their aim," he concluded, "is to help these young people in every way possible, boys and girls alike. They thoroughly enjoy their work and are successfully encouraged to give their best work."

The work of the school falls into three sections—a technical course, a commercial course and a course for grocers' assistants. The technical course is attended by those employed in workshops or drawing offices, and extends for four years for two half-days per week. A general English education is given, based upon mathematics, drawing, English, literature, writing. There is also instruction given in elementary natural science, machine drawing, handwork and physical training.

The elementary part of this course is attended by those from 14 to 16 years, and the more advanced part by those from 16 to 18 years.

Commercial and Grocery

The commercial course is attended by boys and girls from offices and warehouses in the city. Instruction is given in English, including typewriting, shorthand, correspondence, and business methods, arithmetic, geography, physical training, hobbies and recreative work. The advanced part of this course includes French, in addition to the other subjects.

The grocery course, the headmaster continued, was the result of a joint scheme for the training of apprentices arranged between the Manchester and Salford Grocers' Association and the Manchester Education Committee. The junior apprentices spend their full time at school for six months free of charge and receive no pay. At the end of this period follows a further 18 months during which the apprentices attend school for two half-days each week in their employers' time and receive their usual wages.

The headmaster in discussing other features of the work, said: "The boys and girls are told on entering the school that they are placed on their honor with regard to order and discipline and that the teachers are there to give instruction. This is found to work effectively right through the school.

"Self-respect, self-reliance, and self-control are inculcated and a point is made of trustworthiness or the principle of working on even though the employers or teacher may be absent."

There are debates, visits to theaters, and to the very good municipal concerts. Sport is encouraged including tennis, cricket, and football according to the season, while recently an old scholars' association has been formed in response to many requests from past students that they might meet again.

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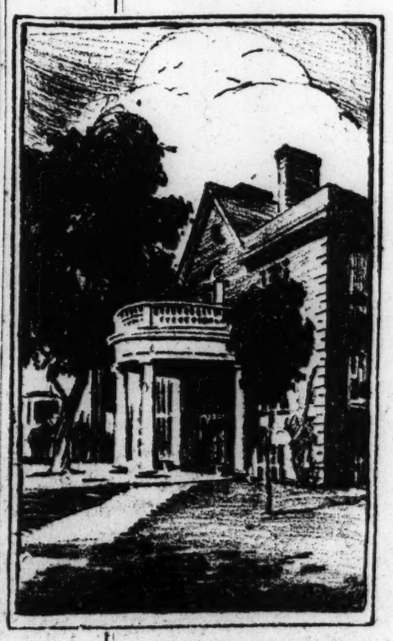
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Stock Market Generally Rules Firm—Rails Are Sluggish

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Stock prices swung upward in vigorous fashion after an early period of uncertainty today, virtually all groups except the rails participating in the advance. A break of $6 a bale in cotton prices failed to dampen bullish enthusiasm in stocks.

Rails, which had been sluggish, because of the uncertainty regarding pending railroad mergers, were galvanized into activity, a number of both investment and speculative issues moving up 1 to 3 points. S. S. Kresge recorded another sensational spurt of 23 points to a record top of 640.

Barnet Leather, which had moved up five points to a new peak, broke 9 points from its high, and New York shipbuilding fell back five points on realizing.

Some Good Advances

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with French francs aided by threats to support the currency with the Morgan credits, while sterling hovered slightly below $4.84.

Speculative interest covered a wide range of shares during the forenoon, with the railroads, equipment and copper issues joining in the upward trend.

Fleischmann moved up 4½, Remington Typewriter and Robert Reis 3¾ and Pullman, Ludlum Steel and Nash Motors 3 points. National Surety advanced 7½ to 220½, a new high price for the year.

The renewal rate on call loans was reduced to 4¾ compared with yesterday's figure of 5½.

Rail Bonds Firm

With price changes confined to narrow limits, the attention of bond circles today was engaged by reports of large impending foreign loans. Terms of $50,000,000 Czechoslovakian bond issue, it was reported, had been agreed upon and a flotation would follow a satisfactory debt settlement at Washington.

Important new financing for Belgium and Germany is scheduled for discussion upon the arrival of the Belgian Finance Minister and the head of the German Reichsbank, both of whom are sailing for New York within a few days.

Both foreign and domestic bonds were firm in the initial dealings with considerable activity developing in Finland 7s and Finnish municipal issues. South American obligations also moved up on rumors of impending loans.

Railroad liens scored moderate recoveries, with buying activity centering in Seaboard, Florida, Western & Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio and Frisco issues. A $5,000,000 issue of American Type Founders 15-year 6 per cent debentures will be offered tomorrow.

EARNINGS OF UNION OIL SLIGHTLY LESS

Union Oil of California, for nine months ended Sept. 30, net profit approximates $5,750,000 after interest, depreciation, depletion federal tax, equal to $2.31 a share (par $25) on $94,600,000 stock, compared with $9,000,000, or $2.42 a share, on $92,791,800 stock in the first nine months of 1924.

Net profit for Sept. 30 quarter was $2,850,000, or 75 cents a share after tax and charges compared with $3,350,000 or 88 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $2,800,000, or 75 cents in the third quarter of 1924.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	4¾%
Outside com'l paper	4¼@4¾	4¼@4¾
Year money	5	5
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4¾@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4¾@5	4¾@5

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	70¾c	71¼c
Bar silver in London	32½d	33d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d
Mexican dollars	54¾c	54¾c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$74,000,000	$873,000,000
Year ago today	58,000,000	
Balances	34,000,000	82,000,000
Year ago today	22,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	33,024,594	79,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	2⅝@2¾
60 days	2⅝@2¾
90 days	2⅝@2¾
4 months	2⅝@2¾
5 months	2⅝@2¾
6 months	2⅝@2¾

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	3½	Helsingfors	9
Dallas	4	Lisbon	8
Kansas City	4	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	3½	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	6
Richmond	4	Prague	4½
San Francisco	3½	Riga	8
St. Louis	4	Rome	7
Amsterdam	3½	Sofia	10
Athens	6½	Stockholm	5
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	4½
Bombay	4	Tokyo	8.03
Brussels	5½	Vienna	9
Calcutta	5	Warsaw	10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Previous	Last Parity
Demand	$4.83⅛	$4.83⅛	$4.8648
Cables	4.83⅛	4.83⅛	4.8648
French francs	.0464	.0463¾	.193
Belgian francs	.0454	.0447½	.193
Swiss francs	.1929	.1930	.193
Lire	.0401¼	.0402¼	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.4016	.4018½	.402
Sweden	.2682½	.2685	.268
Norway	.1999	.1993	.268
Denmark	.2419	.2422	.268
Spain	.1439	.1439½	.193
Portugal	.0515	.0515	1.08
Greece	.0140	.0144	.193
†Austria	.0141¾	.0141¾	.2026
Argentina	.4112	.4112	.4245
Brazil	.1520	.1458	.3244
Poland	.1675	.1675	.1930
†Hungary	.0141¾	.0141¾	.203
Jugoslavia	.0177¼	.0175¼	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296¼	.0296¼	.2026
Rumania	.0048½	.0048¾	.193
Shanghai(tael)	.7850	.7925	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5850	.5850	.78
Bombay	.3670	.3672	.4866
Yokohama	.4088	.4045	.4984
Uruguay	1.0140	1.0130	1.0342
Chile	.1206	.1206	.365
Peru	3.95	3.95	4.8665
Canadian ex	1.00 1 32	1.00 3 64	1.00

(Per thousand.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8—At the St. Louis Southwestern annual meeting Chairman Edwin Gould said program for rehallasting 121 miles and relaying 72 miles of heavy steel this year is proceeding on schedule, and with recent purchase of 1000 new 40-ton box cars, and cars rebuilt in the road's shops, there is ample equipment to handle all traffic without car shortage. Cotton has been moving freely, and business along the entire line is highly satisfactory.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 8	Last Oct. 7
100 Abitibi	68¾	68¾	68¾	68½
6600 Adams Ex	105½	99	15½	99
700 Air Reduc	108⅝	107½	108⅝	108
700 Ajax Rub	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1200 Ahumada	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2300 Allied Ch	103⅞	103	103⅞	103
200 Allied Ch pf	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
400 Allis-Chal	87	87	87	87¾
100 Allis-Ch pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..
5100 Am Ag Ch	27⅜	25⅜	27⅜	25
2100 Am Ag C pf	77⅜	75⅜	77⅜	75
200 Am Beet S	35½	35½	35½	35½
700 Am Bosch	36⅜	35½	36⅜	35¾
700 Am Brake	116	114	115½	112½
22400 AmBrBvri	51	50⅜	50⅝	..
6400 Am Can	236⅜	235	236¼	235¼
1300 Am Car	109¾	106⅜	107½	107⅜
500 Am Chain A	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	23½
400 Am Chicle	47¾	47½	47¾	..
800 Am F Pow	45¼	44⅜	44⅝	45¼
1100 Am Ex	138⅜	135½	138⅜	132½
100 Am&FP pf	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	..
2800 Am Int Crp	41⅞	41	41¾	40⅜
600 Am La Fr	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13¼
300 Am Linseed	47¾	47½	47¾	47
200 Am Ling pf	87½	87½	87½	87
700 Am Loco	115	114⅝	114⅝	114½
1000 Am Metals	51⅜	50½	50⅞	51
200 Am Radiat	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
200 Am S Razor	63½	63½	63½	63
2900 Am Smelt	114	112¾	112¾	112½
500 A Smelt pf	114⅞	112½	114⅞	112
100 Am Steel pf	112	112	112	112
1600 Am Sugar	66	65	65⅜	66
200 Am T&Cable	41	41	41	..
600 Am T&T	140¼	140¼	140⅜	139⅞
100 Am WWrks	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	52⅞
3400 Am Wool	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	39¼
300 Am Wool pf	86	85⅜	86	85½
100 Am Writ pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
200 Am Zinc	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
100 Am Zinc pf	31	31	31	32
400 Archer Dan	41¾	41	41	41¾
1000 Anaconda	44¾	44	44⅝	43¾
300 Armour pf	97	97	97	97
100 Art Metals	17	17	17	..
400 Asso DG	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53
100 Asso Oil	36	36	36	35¾
2900 Armour	26¾	26⅜	26½	26⅜
1300 Atchison	121	120⅝	121	120½
600 Atl Birm&A	6	5⅞	5⅞	5½
800 Atl Coast L	195½	193	193	192½
1700 Atl G&WI	69⅜	67⅝	68⅝	69¼
100 Atl G&WI pf	57	57	57	57
500 Atl Refin	100½	100¼	100½	100¼
100 Am Piano	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	..
500 Austin N	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝
100 Austin N pf	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	..
1300 Baldwin	118⅞	118¼	118⅞	117½
3000 Balt & Ohio	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	80½
200 Balt & O pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66
500 Barnsdall A	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21¼
100 Belding	38½	38½	38⅞	38¾
100 Beechnut	69	69	69	69
1000 Beth Steel	40	39⅝	39⅞	39⅜
200 Beth Stl 8%	115	115	115	..
2600 Barnett Lea	72½	63	66⅞	65
200 Br Edison	146	145¼	146	145¼
1000 Briggs	29¾	29¼	29¼	29½
500 Br Man Tr	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	56½
1600 Br Un Gas	90½	89⅜	90½	89¼
600 Burns Br A	123⅜	122⅞	122⅞	123⅜
700 Burns Br B	35⅜	35	35	35
100 Bush Term	17½	17½	17½	17⅜
300 Butte Cop	6	6	6	6
200 Bruns Balk	32	31¾	32	32
600 Cal Pack	124	123⅝	123⅝	125½
1600 Cal Pet	28⅝	28	28⅛	28½
700 Callahan	2	2	2	2¼
500 Can Pac	149	148	149	148
100 Bush D	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
100 Case pf	97	97	97	95¾
400 Burroughs	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
3300 Cen Leather	18⅝	18⅛	19¾	18½
2500 Cen Lea pf	64⅝	63½	64	63
200 Century Rib	38	37½	38	37¾
400 Cerro de P	53¼	53¼	53¾	42⅝
800 Cer-Teed	52⅞	52½	52½	52
2800 Chandler M	37¾	36½	37⅜	36¼
900 Ches & Ohio	107¼	106⅝	107¼	106½
200 Chi&Alton pf	10	10	10	10
400 Chi Gt West	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
900 Chi Gt W pf	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	22
200 Childs	68	68	68	67½
200 Chi M&SP	8	7⅞	8	8
1500 Chi M&SP pf	15¼	14½	14½	15¼
300 Chi&NW	67½	67½	67½	66½
300 Chi RI	45¼	44⅝	45¼	44⅜
500 Chile Cop	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	33¾
20900 Chrysler	189¾	186¾	189¾	186¼
300 Coco Cola	153¼	151½	151½	150¼
200 Colo F&I	38½	38⅛	38½	38¼
200 Chrysler pf	108½	108½	108½	..
200 Col Carbon	48	48	48	48
3400 Col Gas	76¾	75¼	76¼	76¼
100 Con Dist	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
100 Com Inv Inf	106¼	106¼	106¼	74½
8800 Congoleum	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	24½
7600 Comm Cred	40¼	39¾	39¾	39½
100 Comm Cr pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
3100 Con Gas	91¼	90¾	91¼	90¾
700 Con Textile	3	3	3	2⅞
300 Cont Can	75¼	75¼	75¼	75
2900 Cudahy	104⅜	102½	104⅜	102½
8600 Cont Motors	11¼	11	11	11
3600 Corn Prd	36½	35¾	36¼	35¾
600 Coty	57¼	56¼	57¼	56
100 Den R G pf	38½	38½	38½	..
1400 Crucible	73	72½	73	73½
900 Cuba Cane	9¼	9	9	9¼
1400 Cuba C pf	41¾	41	41	41¾
200 ub Dom S	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝
200 Cub Dom pf	18	17¼	17¼	..
200 Cushman	82	82¼	82½	82½
15100 Dodge A	38½	37⅛	37⅞	38
1400 Del Lac&W	136	135	135	136
800 Del & Hud	144¼	144	144	143¾
1800 Det Edison	146	144	145¼	143¾
3600 eDt Edi pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3100 Dodge pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
300 Dome Mines	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
900 Dupont	188¼	187	188¼	187
600 East Kodak	110	109	109	109¼
4600 Eaton Axle	26½	24¾	26¼	25¼
1000 Elec et	60⅝	59⅝	60⅜	59¾
1900 Elec Battery	68¼	68¼	68¼	67¾
400 End- John	68¼	68¼	68¼	68
100 End John pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	..
400 Elec pf	92¾	92¼	92¾	92¼
600 Erie	31⅝	31¼	31½	31⅜
800 Erie 1 pf	40	39¼	40	40
200 EIL&Pr pfd	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	106
300 FairbanksM	46¼	46¼	46¼	48¼
1800 Fam Play	109¾	108¾	109	108¾
200 Fed M&S pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
100 Fed Lt&Pw	82	82	82	76¼
600 Fisher Bdy	96½	96	96½	96¼
9000 Fisk Rubber	28	27¾	28	27¾
100 FiskRub pf	114½	114½	114½	..
14300 Fleischmann	140	137¼	137	137
900 Foundation	148¾	148	148	143¼
34100 Freeport Tx	23½	22¾	23½	22¾
800 Fox A	71¾	71½	71⅝	71¼
1000 Gardner M	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
800 GenAmTk	57⅜	56	57	55
300 Gen Asphalt	55⅜	55	55	55⅜
1800 Gen Baking	223⅜	223	223¼	223¾
800 Gen Rys rts	2¼	2	2	..
1600 Gen Elec	298¼	296¾	298¼	296¼
100 Gen Elec Sp	111¼	111¼	111¾	11
300 Gen Pet Adv	52¼	52	52	52
4800 Gen oMtors	112⅝	111⅝	112⅝	111½
300 Gen OA Adv	30¼	30¼	30⅜	30⅝
400 Gen M 7%pf	114¾	114¾	114	114
800 Gen Pet	46¼	46	46¼	46¼
100 Gen Refrac	44	44	44	42
400 Gimbel Br	64¾	64	64	64
100 Gimbel pf	105¾	105¼	105¼	105¼
15800 Glidden	24⅝	22⅜	24¼	22⅝
4000 Ginter	46¼	44⅜	46	44
4300 Gold Dust	46¼	45¾	46⅞	44
2500 Goodrich	69¾	68¼	68⅞	68⅝
100 Goodrich pf	99⅜	99½	99¾	99½
1000 Goodyr pf	110¼	110	110	110¾
300 Goodyr ppf	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	..
6100 Gabriel	29	26⅝	26⅞	26¾
900 Grawby	18¾	18¼	18¼	18⅝
1200 Grt Nor pf	73¾	73	73	72
2300 Grt Nor Ore	31⅝	31	31½	31
200 Gould Coup	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
2200 Gulf Mobile	32	30⅝	32	30⅝
2600 Gulf Mo pf	100¼	100½	101¼	..
800 Gulf Steel	81	80	81	80½
100 Hartman	29	29	29	..
9500 Hayes Wh	44	43¼	43⅝	43¼
6700 Hudson Mot	92¼	91	92¼	90⅝
5100 Hupp Mot	23⅝	22½	23⅜	22½
400 Hud Man	36⅛	36¼	36¼	36¼
1100 Ill Central	115	115	115	115½
100 Ill Cen rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	5IRM23½
100 Ill Cen pf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	..
5200 Ill Cen rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200 Indian Mot	20	19¾	20	19⅝
100 Indian Refin	8	8	8	8½
1400 Ind Ref ct	8⅜	7⅝	7¾	7½
200 Ind Oil & G	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	25
200 Inspiration	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	..
700 Interboro R	24½	23¾	23½	24
600 Inter Agri	15⅝	15⅝	16	15⅜
500 Int Cem pf	105	104¾	105	104¾
500 Int Cement	77¼	76¼	76½	78
18200 Int Comb	43⅝	42½	43	42½
6400 Int Harv	129¾	126¾	129¾	127
300 Int M Mar	10	10	10	10¼
2300 Int MMar pf	33¾	33¼	33¾	34¼
1100 Int Nickel	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
3800 Int Paper	72⅜	71⅜	72¼	72
100 Int Pap 7 pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
100 Int Pap 6 pf	83	83	83	..
1000 Int Tel & T	118	117	117	117
100 Intertype	22	22	22	..
100 Jordan Mot	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42¾
800 Kan City So	39¼	38½	39½	38
100 K C P&Lpf	107	107	107	..
800 Kayser	35	35	35	35½
1800 Kelly Spring	18½	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
15600 Kennecott	55¾	54⅝	55¼	54¼
500 Kresge	650	625	650	617
4400 Kage DS	37¼	36½	37	36
400 Lee Rubber	17	16½	17	16½
100 Lehigh Val	77¼	77¼	77¼	76¾
500 Lou Oil Ref	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
600 Lima Loco	65¼	63¾	63⅞	66¼
2500 Loews Inc	36⅜	35½	35⅝	35⅜
500 Loft Inc	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
100 Loose-W	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	..
600 Louis & N	118	116¼	118	117
10800 Ludlum Stl	42¾	39½	42¾	39
200 Low Gas A	24½	24	24¼	24
5400 Mack Tr	209	207½	208¾	206¼
300 Mack Tr 2pf	104½	104	104½	..
500 Magma Cop	42	42	42	41
700 Mallinson	24¼	24¼	25¼	..
400 Manila	44	43	43	..
200 Man Fly rng	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
100 Man Shirt	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
100 MktStRy	8	8	8	..
200 MktStR pf	48	48	48	48¾

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 8	Last Oct. 7
3008 Am Brick	19⅜	18	19⅜	17⅝
170 Am Pneu pf	20¼	20	20¼	20
344 Am T&T	140¼	139½	140¼	139½
130 Am Woolen	40	39¼	39½	38¾
110 Amoskg pf	77½	77½	77½	76
245 Anaconda	44¼	43⅞	44¼	43
130 Ariz Com	12¾	12	12¾	12
100 Bigelow H	109½	108	108	..
5 Bos Con Gas	106	106	106	..
12 Bos El	79¼	79¼	79¼	79
10 Bos El 2nd	97½	97½	97½	97
11 Bos & Alb	160	160	160	160
404 B&M	33	32½	32½	33½
24 B&M pf	31	31	31	..
180 B&M pf A	39	38	38½	38
10 B&M pf B	55	55	55	55
35 B&M pf D	73	73	73	73½
30 Cal&Ariz	50¼	50	50	49¾
130 Cal&Hecla	14¾	14¼	14¾	14
300 CitiesServ	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	..
200 CitiesSer pf	84	84	84	..
1620 Connor J T	34½	32	33½	32½
185 Cop Range	20¼	20	20¼	19½
25 Dodge	27½	27½	27½	27¾
20 Dodge pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87
15 Dom Stores	70	70	70	71½
40 East Mfg	5½	5	5½	..
885 East SS	72½	72½	72½	72½
8 East SS 1pf	97	97	97	..
60 E Bos Land	4	4	4	3½
530 E Butte	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 E Mass A	37½	37½	37½	37⅝
110 E Pur S	99½	99½	99½	100
325 Economy	21¾	21	21	22
279 Edison Elec	210	208½	208½	208¼
40 Franklin	1	.85	.85	..
5 Gen Elec	297¼	297¼	297¼	296½
290 Gilchrist	38⅞	38⅜	38¼	38⅜
143 Gillette	106	105⅞	105⅞	105½
10 Hardy	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
115 Hood Rub	69	69	69	68
30 Keweenah	95c	95c	95c	..
20 Mass Consol	70c	70c	70c	..
20 Mass Gas	78	77½	78	77½
5 Mass Gas pf	68	68	68	68
205 May Old Col	95c	90c	90c	95c
166 Miss Riv Pw	105	104½	105	105¾
30 Mowhawk	32	31½	31½	31½
69 Nat Leather	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
140 New C'nelia	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
311 NE Tel	116¾	116½	116⅝	116½
100 NE Pub S	96½	96½	96½	96½
29 New Riv pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
133 NY NH & H	35⅜	35	35⅜	35¼
20 Nipissing	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
82 No Butte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
25 Oblbway	50c	50c	50c	..
5 Old Colony	109¾	109¾	109¾	110
275 Old Domin	19½	19½	19½	..
35 Pac Mills	60	59¾	60	59¾
60 Pocahontas	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜
10 Quincy Min	23½	23½	23½	..
25 Reece But	16	16	16	..
20 Reece Fold	18¾	15¼	15¾	..
35 St Mary Ld	34¼	34	34½	34
1025 Sup & Bos	1¼	1	1¼	..
38 Swift & Co	113½	113	113½	113
10 Torrington	68½	68	68⅜	..
110 Uni Shoe	44⅛	44⅛	44⅜	44½
15 Uni Shoe pf	28	28	28	28¼
100 US Smelt	45½	45¼	45¼	46
6 US Smelt pf	47	47	47	46½
380 US FS pp	65	63½	64	63½
130 Utah Apex	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾
180 US Rubber	72	71⅝	72¼	71½
144 Ventura	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝
125 Walworth	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
180 War Bros	48½	48	48	48
100 Winona	.16	.16	.16	..

BONDS

$2000 Atl Gulf 5s	75½	75½	75½	75½
3000 E Mass 5s	71	71	71	70
2000 HoodRub 7s	105	104½	105	104½
1000 Swift 5s	100	100	100	..
1000 War Br 7½s	153½	153½	153½	..

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ace	.34	.2	.2
Alamos	1½	1⅜	1½
Am Mfg	100	96	100
Bag Smltg	.77	.70	.72
Bagdad Silver	.36	.33	.33
Cons Pet A	20½	19¼	19¼
Crystal Cop	.34	.34	.34
Eastern Smelting	.07	.07	.07
Forhan	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Hudson Val	22¼	22	22
Gosden Copper	.48	.47	.48
Idaho	2⅛	2	2
Maytag	22	21¾	22
Paymaster	.49	.41	.45
Rolls Royce	14	14	14
Rolls Royce pf	80	79½	80
Rickenbacker	7¾	7½	7¾
Shea	.13	.13	.13
Stutz	17½	15	17¼
Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼
United Verde Ext	25	25	25
Verde Central Copper	4⅛	4	4
Verde Mines	.33	.26	.28

KANSAS FARMERS' FREIGHT BEING CONTENDED FOR

DODGE CITY, Kan., Oct. 8—The extension of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway rails from Elkhart 58 miles to Felt in Cimarron County, northwestern Oklahoma, opens up a beautiful country.

Easy curves and the low grade forecast an extension through Clayton and on to the main line, south of La Junta and Trinidad, which will avoid the heavy grades of the Raton mountain and shorten Atchison's time to the coast three hours.

Atchison is also nearing completion of a 60-mile extension west from Lubbock, Tex., to near the border of New Mexico, which makes the rails radiate from Lubbock like the spokes of a wheel.

The rich field is now being contended for by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, with its application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an extension from Childress to Lubbock, and the Rock Island, which recently asked the commission for authority to connect Amarillo, Tex., and Liberal, Kan.

ECONOMY STORES TRADE INCREASING

Gross business of Economy Grocery Stores Corporation in July and August, first two months of the current fiscal year and ordinarily the poorest months of the year, amounted to $961,952. This compares with $624,530 in the corresponding two months of 1924. The company, however, is operating more stores now than a year ago.

Gross business in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, with 262 stores amounted to $4,412,756, compared with gross of $3,410,130 with 136 stores in the previous year. Estimated gross volume for the current fiscal year is around $6,500,000.

DIVIDENDS

Union Oil of California declared the regular quarterly 45 cents dividend, payable Nov. 10 to stock of record Oct 17.

Oppenheim-Collins declared the regular quarterly 75 cents common dividend, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

New York Merchandise Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Mullins Body declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $2, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Exchange Buffet declared the regular quarterly 37½ cents dividend, payable Oct.31 to stock of record Oct. 19.

Cluett, Peabody & Co. declared the regular quarterly $1.25 common dividend, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Canada Breton Electric Company, Ltd., declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 a share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Moore Drop Forging declared the regular quarterly $1.50 class A dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Kelsey Wheel declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Metropolitan Stores declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on first and second preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Loew's Boston Theaters Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3½ cents a share on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 19.

F. & W. Grand St

IMPROVEMENT IN CANADIAN TRADE HOLDS

Public Buying Power Larger Due to Big Harvest—Exports Expanding

OTTAWA, Oct. 8 (Special)—While there are by no means any signs of a business boom in Canada at present, there are many indications that conditions are gradually improving, and there are excellent reasons for believing that this upward trend will continue unabated for many months.

The betterment in the business and industrial situation has its foundation largely in the harvest, which has not only been very satisfactory in western Canada, but has also been bountiful in the great mixed farming province of Ontario, and has been generally good throughout the other provinces.

The improved buying power of a large proportion of the population is already having its effect in the movement of goods, and as stocks in the hands of retailers and wholesalers have generally been reduced to a minimum, it is expected the manufacturers will soon experience a moderate revival of demand.

The federal election may have the effect of clearing the air for business, but some hesitancy can be expected at least until after the voting on Oct. 29.

Trade on the Increase

There has been a marked change for the better in regard to agriculture, the fisheries are prosperous, mine output is increasing, and the industries dependent on forest products are doing reasonably well. These industries are largely responsible for the country's balance of trade.

The latest government reports indicate record-breaking gains in trade with foreign customers. While the imports for the 12 months ended August showed a falling off of $4,246,000, exports from the farms, mines and factories of the Dominion showed a gain in excess of $70,000,000.

The adverse balance of trade held by the United States against Canada was reduced by nearly $31,000,000, that total being comprised of an increase of $22,140,000 in Canada's exports to the United States, and a decrease of $8,731,000 in imports.

During the same period, Canada's exports to Argentina increased more than $1,000,000; to Belgium they increased more than $3,000,000; to Brazil they nearly doubled, and to Germany they increased from $17,765,000 to $35,032,000.

Dry Goods Demand Better

Reports from both western and central Canada indicate that the colder weather has increased the demand in the wholesale drygoods trade for woolens, blankets and heavier wearing apparel. One report from Winnipeg, which can be taken as an indication of conditions in the central west, states that wholesale business in all lines continues good and the outlook for the balance of the year is very favorable.

The general buying of iron is still restricted, though a few sales of substantial size are reported in eastern Canada. The nominal Montreal quotation for No. 1 domestic foundry iron is $27.50, but Buffalo and Port Henry iron have recently been offered at cut figures, which have been met by the local trade.

A railway order for 48,000 tons of rails and fastenings has been placed with an Ontario company, and there is an expectation that some further business in this line will develop soon.

The demand for machine tools is showing a distinct improvement. Not only is buying on the upward trend, but there is a brighter tone to the entire market. The ingot non-ferrous metal markets are somewhat irregular with tin and zinc less steady and copper slightly easier.

Threshing Well Advanced

Though rain and snow retarded threshing in the Prairie Provinces last week, threshing generally is well advanced, and the season is two weeks ahead of last year, according to the crop report of the agricultural department of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The soil is in excellent condition everywhere for fall plowing, and a very substantial increase of acreage is assured for 1926. In Manitoba fall plowing is advancing rapidly. It is 30 per cent done, while threshing is about 75 per cent completed.

Saskatchewan has from 60 to 70 per cent of its wheat threshing done, and 45 to 50 per cent of its other grains have been threshed. Yields are showing better than anticipated, and grades are fairly high.

The latest report on crop conditions in British Columbia shows that the grain yield will be 90 per cent of an average crop, roots 80 per cent, and potatoes, 90 per cent.

A tremendous movement of grain from the west is taking place, eclipsing all records for any previous years. Wheat figures principally in the movement, though barley is both coming down to Fort William and going forward in considerable quantities.

Receipts of all grains at the head of the lakes during the last week have exceeded 19,000,000 bushels, with shipments of about 15,500,000, leaving stocks now in store at 18,383,620 bushels, or 10,000,000 bushels more than on the corresponding date last year.

Bank Clearings

Bank clearings in Canada for the week ended Oct. 2, were lower in Toronto and Montreal, but higher in Winnipeg when compared with the corresponding period of last year. The decline in Toronto amounted to less than $4,000,000, but in Montreal it was nearly $17,000,000. Winnipeg showed an increase of more than $19,000,000.

Business is still active in the bond market. The city of Vancouver last week disposed of $1,635,000 5 per cent bonds, at 99.43 and interest, which represents a cost basis to the city of 5.03 per cent. The province of Manitoba issue of $3,100,000, bearing 4½ per cent maturing Oct. 1, 1940, is being offered in the retail market at 96.50 and interest to yield 4.83.

During the eight months ended Aug. 31, the gold mines of the Porcupine district of northern Ontario produced about $16,000,000 in gold. The rate of operation during September tends to indicate that a total income of $25,000,000 will be recorded for the full year, 1925.

STEEL PRODUCTION BEST SINCE APRIL

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Steel ingot production in the United States in September was the largest for any month since April, the American Iron and Steel Institute calculating the total at 3,492,904 tons compared with 3,424,024 in August and 2,827,625 in September of 1924.

The output for the nine months this year was 32,410,688 tons, compared with 26,995,339 in the like period of 1924. September production was at the rate of about 41,000,000 tons, or nearly 80 per cent of capacity. The daily output for September averaged 134,342 tons, a gain of 2 per cent over August and 24 per cent more than September last year.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	101½	101½
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 8s '28	102¾	102¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Chain deb 6s '23	98¾	98¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	88½	88½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	101½	101½
Am T & T col 4s '29	97¼	97¼
Am T & T af 5s '60	96¾	96¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	102¾	102¾
Am W W & Elec 5s '24	95¾	95¾
Am W Paper 1st 6s '39	53½	53½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	100½	100½
Anaconda Cop 7s '28	102¾	102¾
Andes Cop deb 7s '45	99¾	99¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	88¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93½	92
Associated Oil 6s '25	102¾	102¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85¼	87⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '22	97	97
B&O reg '46	87	87
B&O 1st 4s '48	88½	88¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	83	82¾
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101½	101¾
B&O 6s '29	103¾	103¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	102	102
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	87	87
B&O 5s ct Swn div	97	96¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100½	100¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	101	100¾
Bell Tel of Pa ct 5s '48 B	100¾	100¾
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	85	85¾
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	94¼	94¼
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	77	78¾
Bklyn Edi gen 5s A '49	101½	101½
Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	89¾	89¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	88½	88½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	80¾	80¾
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	87¾	87¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	94¾	98
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	117¾	117¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	85¾	86¾
Cen of Ga 5s '59	103	103
Cen Leather 1st 5s '45	100¼	100¼
Cen New Eng 4s '61	65¾	65¾
Cen Pacific 5s	97¼	98¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	87¾	87¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	97½	97½
Ches & O cv 5s '46	118	118
Ches & O rfg 5s '29	100¾	100¾
Chi Gt West 1st 4s ctf div '49	81¾	81¾
Chi Conn Ry 5s	50½	50½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	62¾	63¾
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34	48¾	48¼
Chi M & St P gen 4s '89	78¼	78¼
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	48¾	48¾
Chi M & St P ct 4½s '25	49¾	49
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	84½	84½
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	49½	49¾
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	49¾	49¾
Chi M & St P col 4s '34	104¾	104¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	77½	77½
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	88	88
Chi Ter Rau & S F 5s '66	88	88¼
Chi Un Sta & RE in 5s '63	81½	81½
Chi Un Sta 4s '63	83¾	83¾
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	102½	100¼
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '63	100¾	100¾
Chi & Alton ct 3s '25 sta Ap.	60½	60½
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	47½	48
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	73¾	73¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	110¾	110¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	77¾	78¾
Chi & W Indiana 4½s '62	98¾	98¾
Chile Copper col 6s '32	108¾	108
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	101¾	101½
Cleve C&StL rfg 5s D '73	98¼	98¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100¼	100¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106¾	106¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	94¾	94¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s sta	100¾	100¾
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	103½	102½
Con Pow & Lt 5½s '43	104¼	104¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	82¾	82¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	102¾	103¼
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	96¾	96½
Cuba Cana Sug deb 7s '30	94	94
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	97¾	97¾
Cuba Nor Ry 6s ct '46 sta	92¾	92¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	87	87
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	104	104
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	96¾	96¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90¼	90¼
Del & Hudson 6½s '37	103	103
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	95	95
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	83½	83½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	61¾	60¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99¾	99¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107¼
Dodge Bros af 6s '40	98¾	98¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	79½	79½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	99¼	99¼
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	108	108
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	102¾	102¾
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	103¼	103¼
Erie 1st con 4s '96	73	73
Erie cv 4s A '53	67¼	67
Erie cv 4s E '53	67	67
Erie gen 4s '96	64½	64½
Erie 1st con 7s '20	91	91
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	93	93
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	112¾	112½
Fla Cen & Pen con 5s '43	100	100
Fla East Coast 5s '74	85¾	86¾
Fla Wn & Nor 7s '34	175	170
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	93½	93½
Gen Elec 3½s '42	88	88
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	103	103
Gello Coup 8s	94¾	94¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	115½	115½
Gray & Davis 7s '32	94¾	94¾
Great Northern 5s '73	95	95
Great Northern 5½s '52	103¼	103¼
Great Northern 7s '36	110¾	110¾
Hershey Choc ct 5½s '40	98¾	98¾
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	90¾	90¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	75¾	75½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	92	91¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100	100
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68½	68
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67¾	67¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88½	88½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	85	85
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	83½	83½
Int Mer Mar 5s	86	86
Int Paper 6s '55	84¾	86
Int A Gt Nor adj 6s '52	75½	75½
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '55	106¾	106¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	98¾	99
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	90¾	90¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85	84¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	109	101¾
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	105¾	105¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	100¼	100¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98¼	98¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	84¾	84
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105¼	105
L&N 7s '30	107	107
L&N 3s StL div '80	64¾	64¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	99	99
Manila Sol 4s '39	61	61
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99¼	99¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	95½	95½
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	100¼	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91¾	91¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	98¼	98¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 4s '53	100¼	100¼
Mil Gas Lt 4s '27	98¾	98¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	90¾	90¾
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	88	88
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	97¾	97¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	83½	83½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '02	78½	78½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	89	88¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	93¾	93¾
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	101	101
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	64¾	64
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	83½	83½
Mo Pac 6s D '49	101	101
Mo Pac ct 6s	100¼	100¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	99½	99½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	85½	84¾
Nat RR Co of Mex 4½s A	26¾	26¾
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	97	97
N O T & M 5½s '54	101	101½
N O Pub Serv ct 5s '55 B	89¼	89
Nat RR Co of Mex 4s '31 A	15	14¾
N E T & T 5s '55	100½	100½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77¾	77¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	84¾	84¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	91½	91½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101½	101½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	97	97
N Y Chi & St L 5s A '31	100¾	100¾
N Y Edison 5s '44	101	100¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115	115
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	89¾	89¾
NY Ry rfg 4s ctf dp '42	40½	40¾
NY Ry inc 6s '35	24¾	24¾
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	61¾	61¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	100	100
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	79¾	79¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	87	87
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	100	100
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	67	67½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	84	84
Nor Am Ed af 6s '52	101	101
Nor Am Ed af 6½s '48	100	100
Nor Ohio 5s '45	88	88
Nor Pac 4s reg	83	83
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pac ctf ln 4s '97	84	84¼
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	86	86
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	106	105¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	96
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	100	100½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	111
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	87	87
Ore Wash R&N 4s '61	80	80½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	84¾	84¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	105	105½
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	105¾	105¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	93	93¾
Penn R R 6s '36	97	97¾
Penn R R 6s '56	101	101½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	111	111
Penn RR col 7s '30	108	108
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	78¾	78¾
Pere Marq 4s '56	80	80½
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	103¾	103¾
Phil Ry Lt & P 5s '73	100	99¾
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	100	100¼
Pitts Shaw & L Erie 1st 5s	100½	100¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	99½	99½
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	98¾	98¾
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	101	101
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98¾	98¾
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	104½	104½
Prod & Ref 5s '31	110	110
Pub Svc El Pow 5s '59	108	108
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '44	102¾	102¾
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	102¾	102¾
Pub Svc N J 6s '44	93¾	93¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	82¾	82¾
Remington Arms 4s '29	83¾	83¾
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	89½	89½

	High	Low
Rochester Gas 7s	112	112
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	88	87¾
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	85¾	84¾
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	88	87¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	76¾	76
St L & S F 5s B '50	80¾	80¾
St L & S F 5½s D '42	99¾	99¾
St L & S F adj 6s '55	92¾	91¾
St L & S F inc 6s '60	88½	88
St L S W con 4s '89	89¾	89¾
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	85	84¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102	102
Seabd A L gold 4s sta '50	77¾	77¾
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	71	70½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	84¾	83¾
Seabd A L con 6s '49	94¾	91¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s	103¾	103¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	87	86¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92¾	92
Sinclair Cru O 6s '25	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	85	83¾
Skelly Oil 6½s '27	114½	111
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¾	101½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	98	98
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97¾	97¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	88	88
So Pacific cv 5s '34	100½	100¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	73¾	78
So Ry con 5s '94	102¾	102¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	103¾	103¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	110¾	110¾
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '34	100	100
Steel & Tube 7s '51	108¼	108¼
Superior Oil s f 7s '29	96	96
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	101¾	101¾
Tenn Elec Power 8s '47	102¾	102¾
Ter RR Assn St L rfg 4s '53	84	83
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	102¼	102¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	56½	56½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38¾	38¾
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	109¾	109¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	99½	99½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92	92
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	89¾	89¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86½	86½
Union Pacific 6s '28	103	103
U Ry Inv of S F 5s	89½	89
U S Rubber 5s '47	90½	90¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	107	107
U S Steel s f 5s '63	105¾	105¾
Utah & Northern 5s	100	100
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	87½	87¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	83¾	83½
Va-Car C s f 7s '47	101¾	101¾
Va-Car C 7s pp	101¾	101½
Va-Car C ct 7½s '33	87	87
Va-Car C 1s ct pp	101¾	101½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	87½	87½
Wabash 4½s '75	98¾	98¾
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41	99¾	99¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	98¾	98¾
West Pa Pow 7s D '46	107	106¾
West Va C & C 5s '50	86	86
Western Electric 5s '44	100¾	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	65¾	65¾
Western Un 6½s '36	107	106
Westhouse El & Mfg 7s '31	106½	106
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101¾	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98	97¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101¾	101¾
Youngstown S & T 5s '48	101	101

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine 6s '59 Oct	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s '59 June	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96¾	96¾
Argentine 6s '58 B	96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 7s '27	103¾	103¾
Austrian Gov 7s '43	100¼	100¼
Australia 5s '57	97	96¾
Belgium (King) 6s '35	93¾	93½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93¾	93¾
Belgium 7s '55	96	96
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	100¾	100½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107¾	107¾
Bergen (City) 6s '49	98	98
Bergen (City) 8s '45	112¾	112¾
Berne (City) 8s '45	108¾	108¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	97	97
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	96¾	96¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	87	86
Brazil (Cen El Rwy) 7s '52	85½	85
Brazil (US) 8s '41	98¾	99½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99	98¾
Can (Dom) 8s '31	102¾	102¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Can (Dom) 6½s '26	103¾	103¾
Bk Chile 6½s ct '57	95	94¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¾	101¾
Chile (Rep) 8s '28	102	102
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	108¾	103¾
Chile (Rep) 8s '48	110	110
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	48¾	47¾
Norway 5½s '65	94	93¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	100¾	100¾
Norway (King) 8s '52	101	100¾
Oslo (City) 8s '54	98¾	98¾
Oslo (City) 8s '45	111¾	111¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	80	80
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	86¾	86¾
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	86¾	86¾
Peoria Pekin 5½s '74	100	100
Peru 8s '44	100¾	100¾
Poland 8s '50	97¾	97¾
Prague (City) 7½s '52	87½	87½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	88¾	88¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	97	96
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	95¾	95½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	97	97
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	103¾	103¾
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	100¾	100¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	100	99¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92¾	92¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	91	90¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	83¾	88
Soissons (City) 6s '36	84½	84½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	102	102
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104¾	104½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	118¾	118¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	102¾	102¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	111¾	111¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104½	104½
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	94½	94½
Zurich (City) 8s '45	108	107¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
3½s '47	100.	100.1	99.31	99.31	100.1
1st 4¼s '47-'52	101.28	102.1	101.28	102.1	101.26
1st 4¼s rg	101.19	101.19	101.19	101.19	101.19
2d 4¼s '42	100.26	100.29	100.26	100.26	100.26
3d 4¼s '28	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.6
4th 4¼s '33-'38	102.3	102.6	102.3	102.5	102.3
4th 4¼s rg	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.1
US 4s '54	103.2	103.2	102.20	102.20	102.21
US 4¼s '52	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8

	High	Low
Com Ax Baraqua 7½s '37	105	105
Con Pwr Jap 7s '44	90	90
Cuba (Rep) 5s (C4) '49	98¾	98¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '52	101½	101½
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	101	100¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	102¾	102¾
Denmark (King) 8s '45	109¾	109¾
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	103¼	103¼
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	103¾	102
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95¾	94¾
Finnish A 6½s '54	91	89½
Finnish B 6½s '54	91	90
French (Rep) 7s '49	91½	91¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	99¾	99¾
French (Rep) 8s '45	104¼	104
Ger Bk 7s ct '50	94	93¾
German 7s '49	98¼	98
German G E 7s '45	95	94¾
Greek 7s '64	86½	86¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	88½	86¾
Holland Am Line 6s '47	88	88
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	96½	95
Ink Bk Jap 6s '27	99¼	99¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	93	92¾
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	83½	83½
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	93	92¾
Lower Aus H P 6½s '44	85½	85½
Lyons (City) 8s '34	87	86½
Mex (Rep) 5s assented '45	39½	39
Mex 4s large A '04	26¼	25½
Mex 4s small A '04	27¾	27¾
Montevid (City) 7s '52	96¼	96¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	102¾	102¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	83	83

GRAHAM BROS. BUY INTEREST IN SERVEL ARE MADE OFFICERS

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Negotiations for the acquisition of substantial interest in the Servel Corporation by the Graham Brothers interests and R. A. Vail of Detroit, and their entry into the management of the affairs of the Servel Corporation were completed when these interests were elected officers of the Hercules Corporation, a manufacturing subsidiary of the Servel Corporation.

Ray A. Graham and J. B. Graham of Graham Brothers, R. A. Vail, Hamilton G. Scott and Paul Plunkett, the last two of New York, were elected directors of the Hercules Corporation. William H. McCurdy was elected chairman of the board, J. B. Graham succeeding him as president, and Mr. Scott was named vice-president. The latter is chairman of Servel and was also elected chairman of the executive committee of the Hercules Corporation. Other members named on this committee were R. A. and J. B. Graham, R. A. Vail and Paul Plunkett.

Entry of the Graham Brothers interests brings Servel considerable additional manufacturing ability and experience, and a large amount of new business has already resulted from the new connections. The company believes the electric refrigerating machines with new manufacturing talent can be produced at costs much lower than previously.

INTERTYPE CORPORATION

Intertype Corporation for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925, reports net income of $215,570 after depreciation and reserve for taxes, compared with $197,659 in the third quarter of 1924. Net income for the first nine months was $616,650, compared with $615,239 in the like period of 1924.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA HAS LARGE INCREASE

FRESNO, Cal., Oct. 8—California now has approximately a million more population than accorded it by the annual estimate for 1925 by the United States Census Bureau, was the statement made by R. H. Ballard, executive vice-president and general manager of the Southern California Edison Company in addressing the annual convention of the California Real Estate Association in this city yesterday.

The subject of his address, which had for its basis a careful study of populations, manufacture and production, was the relation of hydro-electric development to real estate in semi-arid America. His estimate shows that the population of California has increased 53 per cent since the Federal census of 1920, or greatly in excess of the increase which previous estimates have forecast.

Stating that his figures were based upon the fall enrollment in the public schools, cross checked by the new meter connections of the electric power companies which serve California, he projected his calculations to show that the commercially practical water power of California plus one-half of the water power of the Colorado River, with adequate steam stand-by, would be sufficient to supply electric requirements of a population of 30,000,000 people.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—R. B. Mellon, brother of Secretary of Treasury Andrew W. Mellon and president of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh as well as director of Aluminum Company of America and other corporations, was elected a director of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company succeeding the late William McConway.

J. C. PENNEY SALES GAIN

Sales of J. C. Penney Company for September and nine months show gains as follows:

	1925	1924	Inc. %
Sept. sales	$8,297,817	$6,855,437	21.0
9 months	$56,431,696	$46,573,992	21.1

CALIFORNIA'S DEVELOPMENT VISUALIZED

Remarkable Gains by Electric and Gas Concerns in Last Five Years

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 (Special)—In an article on the development of California as indicated by the electric and gas utility expansion from 1920 to 1924, prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, Harley W. Brundige, president of the California Railroad Commission says:

California has experienced during the last five years one of the most remarkable periods of growth and prosperity in her entire history.

The solid foundation upon which that prosperity and development are based is shown graphically by the records achieved by her public utilities. Especially is it reflected in the increase in the revenues of electric light, power and gas utilities, by the increase in the quantity of electric energy and gas sold, and in the enormous sums of added investment in the properties of those utilities.

Revenues Up 37 Per Cent

According to statistics prepared by W. C. Fankhauser, financial expert of the Railroad Commission, electric light, power and gas companies doing 96 per cent of the business in that field in California reported operating revenues of $128,035,627 for 1924. Of this amount, $78,557,484 was obtained from the sale of electricity, and $49,478,158 derived from the sale of gas.

In 1920 the operating revenue of the same companies amounted to $81,641,239 of which $54,186,277 was received from the sale of electricity, and $27,454,962 obtained from the sale of gas. During the five-year period the aggregate revenues of the companies increased nearly 57 per cent.

The quantity of gas and electrical energy sold shows a greater increase than the operating revenues. The kilowatt hours of electric energy sold increased from 2,648,980,800 in 1920, to 3,976,799,100 in 1924, or 50 per cent, while the cubic feet of gas sold increased from 61,361,444,500 in 1920 to 150,482,956,000 cubic feet in 1924, or 145

THREE-ENGINE AIRPLANES REPLACING PRESENT FLIERS

Junkers Triple-Engine All-Metal Flying Machine Promises to Be Principal Aircraft Operating Next Year in Northern Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 28—It now appears inevitable that the three-engine airplane will come into use for the air routes of Europe, and will in the next 12 months increasingly replace present flying stock. That is not to say that single-engine and two-engine types will not continue in use, nor does it mean that the three-engine airplane will never, in its turn, be supplanted. But it does mean that a policy urged three years ago is finding widespread approval, and that machines are nearing completion.

The Junkers three-engine (total about 600-horsepower) all-metal machine, built outside Germany, will be the principal craft of the great Junkers organization, which, as regards air lines operating in the northern European countries and in connection with the British air lines, is all-important, whereas the Aero Lloyd has the disadvantage of employing too many different types.

Again, such new types as are being acquired by Imperial Airways are chiefly three-engine types, although other new types will be experimented with in service, these being built for the Air Ministry for that purpose and loaned to the company. Of British three-engine types the Armstrong Siddeley, with three Jaguar 375-horsepower engines, and a Handley Page, also with three Jaguars, may be mentioned. It will be observed that the British machines have air-cooled engines but that the Junkers engines are water-cooled.

German and British Designs

There are very striking differences in the German and British designs and construction, but agreement as to preference for three engines as against single-engine types. It may be recalled that at an aeronautical conference in the City of London three years ago, the three-engine type was warmly advocated by chiefs of the Air Ministry. Some encouragement was, nevertheless, given by the Air Ministry to the design of big single-engine craft, and at great cost at least one big machine was put into hand.

The principal example of the class is the DH-54 engined by a 650-horsepower Rolls Royce Condor. This is a very fine machine, which has passed Air Ministry tests, and is now on the air lines for operational tests. It seats 14 passengers and flies at 110 or 115 miles an hour, cruising speed. It gets off and lands at a reasonably low speed, being fitted with the De Haviland and automatic wing flaps, and it has an undercarriage which can be instantly jettisoned so that in an emergency the machine could drop onto the water on its big fuselage.

Immunity From Forced Landing

The Junkers, whose three engines have a total power of only 580 horsepower, seats 10 passengers and crew of three, but it appears to secure absolute immunity from landings except in airdromes. In short, even though it should be proved that the cost of building three-engine machines for a given number of passengers is greater (this is probably not the case), the gain in the long run in immunity from delay and in the guarantee of regularity might far outweigh extra cost.

Owing to restrictions by the Allies, the Germans long ago studied the development of three-engine types with low-power engines. On the other hand, the British have always regarded the employment of three engines as a means for using big power. Hence three-engine types of a total power of 1200 horsepower. But why should not a British designer produce a three-engine type with three "Puma" engines to a total of about 700 horsepower? Even smaller engines might be used.

The Junkers can fly with either one of its three engines idle, and even with its center engine only in use it would be able to carry on for a considerable distance, losing height but slowly. That quality is, of course, an essential for a three-engine machine, otherwise the principal advantage is lost and there is no justification for the complications.

Machines Compared

Comparison of the performance of the Junkers with British machines of the same power shows that something definite has been gained by the adoption of a very thick section wing of cantilever and all-metal make. In actual speed, it is not so good as the D. H. 54, but from the commercial point of view it is a better proposition.

The arrival on the scene of the Junkers inevitably provokes the question: "Have British designers been behind the times in keeping to the conventional biplane design of wood and fabric without anything revolutionary in the way of wing section?" It is a question hard to answer. It may be allowed that British designers had to design for a certain performance, in which high speed, rightly or wrongly, was a feature. But the Junkers' performance is worth critically examining. Here is a machine of a total weight, empty, of 7900 pounds. It carries, in addition, 5300 pounds. Few machines show such a big proportion of useful load. Its power-loading is more than 22 pounds per horsepower, and its wing-loading about 13½ pounds per square foot. Its range with usual load is nine hours' flight.

It may be objected that a machine with a span of some 95 feet is difficult to house. But probably one of the reasons for its metal wings, so stout that a man may run over them, is that it may be left out in the open in all weathers. These wings, by the way, are cantilevers, and the metal covering is not stressed. It follows, therefore, that a lighter covering might be used and much weight saved. The designer has evidently decided that the better way was to secure complete weatherproofness.

In the Ship Lanes

By FRANKLIN SNOW

AFTER more than 75 years of continuous operation, during which time it played an important part in the development of California, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has gone out of operation. It last ship, the Solano, a freighter, has been sold to the Associated Oil Company, and the once famous company is expected to liquidate and go out of existence.

An indication of the pulling down of the house flag of the "P. Mail" was seen in the sale of the five "535s," formerly operated by the line for the Shipping Board. Over the bid of the Pacific Mail, the Shipping Board sold these five "President" ships to the Dollar Line, which is continuing their operation in the Oriental trade.

Intimations that San Francisco interests, including Paul Shoup, the Southern Pacific Company, and Herbert Fleishhacker, planned to rebuild the Pacific Mail and make it a factor in the Pacific, have not been confirmed, nor will the Dollar Line buy the name and good will of the Pacific Mail.

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At least once a season, the three largest ships in the world are in the same port at one time. The Leviathan of the United States Lines, the Majestic of the White Star Line, and the Berengaria of the Cunard recently passed 24 hours together in New York, the latter two at almost adjacent piers. Occasionally these three ships meet at Southampton also.

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The question of the relative size of the Leviathan and the Majestic was discussed a short time ago by the architect who designed both ships. The speaker, a German, said that the Majestic is the larger of the two. The Majestic was originally the Bismarck, the Leviathan was the Vaterland and the Berengaria the Imperator.

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According to a recently completed survey by the United States Shipping Board the United States ranks first in the ownership of tankers, with 45 per cent of the gross tonnage and 39 per cent of the total ships. Great Britain is a close second, followed by Holland, Norway, France, Italy and Argentina.

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Sale of the Pan-American Line ships to the Munson Line, which now is operating them for the Shipping Board is held by many shipping men to be of distinct advantage to American shipping in view of the fact that the Munson Line is already well established in the South American trade. Whether the bid of Henry Ford will vitiate the claims of the Munson Line that it is already engaged in this service is a matter which is being closely followed, partly because of future developments in the Ford policy of entering the shipping field.

The Shipping Board has turned down so many bids which would have been, if not distinctly advantageous, at least a step in getting the Government out of the shipping business, that one or two more rejections no longer cause any surprise. The line in question operates four white steamers, the American Legion, Western World, Pan American and Southern Cross between New York, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires on fast schedule.

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Nine countries have now swung their doors open to Americans by abolishing all fees for passport visas, according to Associated Press dispatches from Paris. Nationals of these countries will enjoy reciprocal advantages in the United States. The nations in this category include Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras, which now grant passport visas without charge, Belgium, Switzerland and Panama have dispensed with the visa formality entirely. Spain has reduced its fees to $1.50 and Bulgaria to $2. Emigrants to the United States from these countries, however, will still be charged the full $10 visa.

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Canals, which railroads are thought to oppose strenuously, consistently and permanently, offer occasional opportunities for the railroads to increase their tonnage. The Welland Canal is to be deepened eventually, and through it, grain boats can be operated from the head of the Great Lakes to Oswego, where connection is made with the New York, Ontario & Western Railway to tidewater at New York.

Forecasting a lucrative traffic through the deepening of this canal, the New Haven Railroad has refused a reported offer of $50 a share for the Ontario road, which it controls. The deepening also of the Barge Canal from Oswego to the Hudson River, however, would enable these grain boats to continue on to New York direct.

MARITIME PROVINCES SCHOLASTIC STATISTICS

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—School and university attendance throughout the Maritime Provinces is the largest in the history of the country, according to reports coming in from every large section. Every one of the six degree-conferring universities of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have larger enrollments this year than ever before in their history, and such large centers as Halifax and St. John have common and high school enrollments which are taxing to the utmost the entire school accommodation of those cities.

This is especially true of Halifax, and peculiarly significant here, as in this city since the war, there has been at least $1,000,000 spent in new buildings, yet today the school authorities are seriously confronted with the problem of more accommodation, while to provide the adequate facilities which the universities of Dalhousie and King's require in the City of Halifax would absorb several millions of dollars, were that amount now available.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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House six rooms and bath, all improvements, garage, lot 35x100. For particulars call 177 Main St., Orange, N. J., or phone Orange 1976.

Winchester Bungalow

On West Side, 6 rooms, tiled bath and sun porch, steam heat, hardwood floors, fireplace, gumwood finish in living room; garage and 15,000 sq. ft. of land; owner wants offer. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 39 Church St. Tel. Winchester 0502.

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NEW YORK CITY, 611 West 54th St., Phone Circle 2128—For sale, complete contents of beautifully furnished, sunny 4-room apartment, including grand piano, radio and phonograph, with transfer of lease.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—For rent, first floor of 2-family apartment, 6 rooms, tiled shower, sun parlor, garage. See owner, 2nd floor at 35 No. 21st St., Saturday afternoon, Sunday, or evenings after six.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Unfurnished, 7 sunny comfortable rooms, newly decorated, spacious grounds, good neighborhood, second floor of 2-family, detached, near subway and trolleys; all improvements; to quiet, considerate Christian adults; garage if desired. 235 Hawthorne St. Telephone Flatbush 1647.

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Up-to-date new sunny apartments, new building, beautifully located in parkway; 2 minutes to Ipswich St. cars, 15 minutes from Park St.; all modern improvements, oil heating, etc.; moderate rents for 3-4-5-room suites. Apply on premises or Tel. Aspinwall 4550.

TORONTO

Flat to let, 2, 3 or 4 rooms. R. B. EVANS, 49 Spencer Ave. Lake. 3080.

TO LET—FURNISHED

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1925 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Russia and Locarno

The news dispatches from Berlin and Paris have been laying much emphasis upon Russian endeavors to disrupt the conference at Locarno. Tchitcherin has bulked large in the news with the constant suggestion that a defensive alliance with Russia would be the most certain guarantee of either Germany or Poland against French aggression. It is greatly to the credit of the German people, and of the present Government, that the Bolshevist overtures have thus far been coldly repelled. They were the more insidious and tempting because Germany goes to Locarno handicapped at the outset by an alliance between France and Poland for the maintenance of existing boundaries in the east. It would, perhaps, have been shrewder diplomacy on Germany's part to show a certain inclination to turn for comfort to the Soviet Government, and thereby extort greater concessions from those at Locarno, to whom the Bolshevist Republic is an ever-looming cloud of terror.

It is probable, however, that the Russian activity in this connection is less indicative of a hope to extend Soviet institutions to the eastward than it is part of a general program to interfere with any endeavor to establish continuing harmony among the western nations of Europe. Bolshevism's opportunity comes with war. Indeed the only prospect for the long continuance of the present system in Russia must depend upon the persistence of international discords in Europe.

When the great continental nations shall have composed their differences, as there is every indication that they are now doing, and have set themselves to reconstruction unvexed by international rivalries, Russia, with her unworkable economic and social system, will be left far behind in the race for prosperity. Her people will not long tolerate a rule imposed upon them by the minority when they see their neighbors enjoying all that comes from national prosperity. While all Europe is torn by international strife Russia, with the one government that has endured since war time, seems to her people calm. But when Europe by peace pacts and international agreements shall have come back to pre-war conditions, the Russians will find their own state far from tolerable.

Not as an ogre striding westward, but rather as a plotter, sowing seeds of dissension among Western nations to divert attention from his schemes in the East is the Bolshevik to be dreaded today. For there can be no question that Russia has definitely determined to face eastward, and carry the menace of Communism into Oriental lands. The hand of Moscow is plainly apparent in the labor troubles by which China is rent today, and British interests and influence in that country are gravely threatened. In Persia Russian agents are active and powerful, important concessions have been granted to the Soviet Government, and the American administrator of the finances of Persia found his work steadily obstructed by the maneuvers of Bolshevist emissaries. In India, Afghanistan and other Oriental countries the same sinister influences are at work.

It is by this persistent interference with the affairs of other nations that the Soviet Government invites the universal hostility with which it is regarded. That any people is entitled to maintain any form of government it desires is a truism. Even though the Russian Government is based upon force and exists chiefly because of the indifference of the great mass of Russians, it is nevertheless free from just intervention by other nations. But so long as it persists in its efforts to sow seeds of international dissension in Europe, to foment and encourage industrial strife in nations for which it professes friendliness, and to array race against race in great sections of the world, so long will it be regarded with aversion by all civilized communities. The evidence is overwhelming that such is the fixed policy of Russia.

It is not too much to say that all over the world those who are interested in the maintenance of peace and the advancement of prosperity are looking with eager eyes toward Locarno. The greatest malign force arrayed against any constructive action there is the Soviet Government. And yet Russia professes to be aggrieved because the United States and certain other nations refuse to accord to her full diplomatic recognition!

What the Figures Actually Show

Any rational analysis of the most recent nation-wide prohibition enforcement poll conducted by Collier's Weekly of New York must be accepted as indicating, quite correctly, the conclusions and observations of those who were invited to take part in the unofficial referendum. Conditions are shown to be neither better nor worse than they heretofore have been made to appear. While a total of 263,583 American men and women, selected as representatives of their several communities, participatcd in the balloting, and while 61.2 per cent of these expressed the conclusion that the law is not now being enforced in the sections where they reside, it is not indicated that this percentage of the voters are in any sense opposed to prohibition or to the absolute enforcement of the terms of the constitutional amendment.

Three questions were propounded, as follows: "Are you satisfied with conditions as they are? Is the law enforced in your locality? If not, do you consider the law enforceable?" It is found that 68 per cent of the voters expressed dissatisfaction with existing enforcement conditions. It would not have been surprising if all those voting had similarly replied. It may be that in some communities, particularly those remote from the larger cities, enforcement has been virtually effective. But it is undeniable that disregard of the law is all too general. It cannot be suspected that those who have expressed their satisfaction with the effectiveness of law enforcement would be still better pleased if no effort at all were made to put an end to the liquor traffic. It would be manifestly unfair, in selecting a representative list of voters, to invite expressions from those admittedly opposed to prohibition. So it may be agreed that the 24.8 per cent of those interrogated have actually observed the working out of a method which at present promises, in their communities, the final complete abolition of the slavery of appetite.

Surely it does not come in the form of a revelation to be informed by the conductor of this referendum that "America is still wet." It has been wet since that time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The important thing to be considered is that it has been solemnly and irrevocably determined that by the very processes which it is attempted to appraise, America, or that portion of it embraced within the boundaries of the United States, shall be made dry. That purpose is no more clearly shown than by the expressed dissatisfaction with the results already achieved. There is made manifest, by the votes of the 61.2 per cent of those interrogated, an unwillingness to regard anything short of absolute enforcement as satisfactory.

It was never imagined that the undertaking was a simple one or one which would be easily accomplished. It would be as vain to pretend that the results already achieved are entirely satisfactory as to insist that little progress has been made in enforcing a law which, undeniably, has the moral sanction of a vast majority of American men and women.

Mr. Johnson's Plea for Alien Registration

Probably at no time in the history of the United States has the need been so insistent as at present for the strict supervision of alien residents and for the deportation of those who, either ignorantly or intentionally, fail to comply with the laws prescribing qualifications for their entry or those fixing the tenure of their residence in case they are found to have failed to comply with the reasonable regulations imposed. Encouraging assurance is given that an effort will be made during the forthcoming session of Congress to enact a comprehensive law providing for the registration of all aliens and for the deportation of those who are found to have entered or remained in the country in violation of the existing quota regulations. It is true, of course, that such deportations are now authorized. But the difficulty lies in enforcing the law in that particular without a complete registry, revised and kept up to date, showing the presence in every locality of all unnaturalized aliens, including alike both those who have entered lawfully and those who have, by connivance or subterfuge, gained admission by fraud.

In an address recently delivered before the League of Women Voters of Rhode Island, Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee, stated that of the 7,500,000 aliens now in the United States, fully 1,500,000 are unable to present proof that they entered the country lawfully. Some of these, he explained, entered years ago, before the immigration laws were as strict as at present. Still others crossed the Mexican and Canadian boundary lines before the establishment of quota regulations. Many of these have caused their names to be so changed that they cannot be identified by reference to steamship passenger lists. But it is equally true, it has been found, that even the present strict regulations are inadequate to prevent the smuggling in of large numbers of adventurers, usually those wholly undesirable, and always those who are unable to comply with the quota or other rules imposed.

The interesting fact is disclosed that while under the law enacted in 1924 aliens who desire to leave the United States to return to their home countries may obtain permits to re-enter at any time within a year, approximately 20 per cent of those availing themselves of this privilege are unable to establish the fact that they were legally admitted in the first instance. Mr. Johnson expresses the belief that this ratio runs throughout the entire alien population of the United States. It would seem reasonable to suspect that the ratio would be even higher than this. Those who have entered the country without complying with the regulations imposed quite naturally shrink from subjecting themselves to the particular notice of those officials whose duty it is to guard the ports of entry. Unless there is actual necessity or some overweening desire to make the return voyage to the home country, the tendency of all those who have evaded the authorities will quite naturally be to remain sequestered. It is quite probable that the compiling of an exhaustive alien census, taken under the direction of government agents, would disclose a greater percentage of illegal entries than has been shown by the method heretofore employed.

It is still too early to make a comprehensive forecast of the effects, in the near future, of the partially complete enforcement of existing regulations. But it seems to be assured that the results will be salutary. Statisticians in some of the larger cities of the country are attempting to cast an appraising eye into the future. They claim to see a marked change in the populations as these will then be made up. It is estimated that in New York, for instance, with the passing of fifty years and a somewhat stricter enforcement of regulations than has thus far been possible, the percentage of aliens and their immediate descendants will have materially decreased.

It is axiomatic, no doubt, that the alien who violates the law in imposing his presence upon a nation which has declared him to be an undesirable will not become, under ordinary circumstances, a law-abiding resident or citizen. The United States is in no need of more lawbreakers, either native or alien. The assimilation of those aliens deemed desirable and acceptable will not be hastened by the continued presence of large numbers of their fellows who covertly boast of their success in evading a reasonable law which attempts to prescribe the manner of their entrance

A Reign of Law or a Reign of Force

When he declared before the Interparliamentary Union, meeting at Washington, that the burning question for the future is: Shall there be a reign of law or a reign of force?—Theodore E. Burton, Representative from Ohio, defined in but few words a mighty issue. He was commenting upon the paper contributed by Elihu Root, former Secretary of State of the United States, on the Codification of International Law, a paper which Mr. Burton had read himself to the delegates in the absence of Mr. Root. And by way of partly answering the question he had propounded, he added that civilization was demanding a reign of law, something indeed which "must" be brought out into actual experience if civilization is to survive.

In explaining his views as to how this reign of law would be developed, Mr. Burton moreover indicated clearly that he had firmly grasped an important fundamental of true national and international progress. "We wish to increase our prosperity," he urged, "to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together." What a reversal of the old concept of victory and power! And consequently what a marvelous forward stride this declaration of standpoint reveals. The World War may have aroused passions and stirred up animosities to a greater extent than ever before in the world's history, but it also gave impetus to the expression of ideals to a degree that but a few years ago would have been thought utterly impracticable.

Mr. Burton showed that he fully realized the significance of the views expressed in Mr. Root's paper, for he urged that the great changes which have been generalized in the past under the term "progress of the war," and by other such like phrases, "all alike demand codification"—a process whereby, doubtless, it may be taken for granted he feels assured that this reign of law would be definitely advanced. Indeed, it would seem quite obvious that unless steps are taken, and this in the immediate future, to codify the laws of international intercourse, the establishment of the reign of law referred to by Mr. Burton may be almost indefinitely postponed.

The discerning eye can see on almost every page of history the steady progress of mankind toward the ideal so succinctly defined by Mr. Burton. It has found expression in the various moral codes which have marked the stages in the unfoldment of man's higher nature. It has manifested itself even in the spontaneous rebellions against the cruelties of barbarous régimes and ambitious monarchies. And it has been definitely glimpsed by men of vision in every age. But it was not until after the great cataclysm of 1914 that the world was apparently ready to bestow time and attention upon the subject, in a great meeting of the nations, to the extent that a speaker could give serious expression to such sentiments as these:

> We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guarantee of the weak against the oppression of the strong.

Editorial Notes

It is a big problem—the problem of the neglected children, boys and girls wholly or partially of American blood, in the Philippines—which Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the more than 3000 islands comprised in the Philippine archipelago, has called upon the people of the United States to aid in solving. And yet it is one demanding an immediate solution, for there are many such young people in need of assistance, and even some 2500 in so desperate a case that, unless something is done at once, they are faced with vagabondage or the fate of exploitation. General Wood has cabled that, as the American people have been so generous in their responses to the cries of children all over the world, he has no hesitation in appealing to them for children of their own kin who are thus in such great need of help. "Rather than a charity," he added, "this will be an investment in good American citizenship." A nation-wide drive is being started to raise $2,000,000 for the care and education of these children. America will not fail in its response to this urgent call for help.

It is safe to say that the Chicago Motor Coach Company will not be the losers by their consistent application of the idea that "service with a smile is not a mere slogan." It is really remarkable how much more can be accomplished, when the intent is truly to express good will and friendliness between patrons, company and employees. In this instance, the president of this concern stated the other day that the ratio of commendations to complaints he was receiving was as six to one. So evidently the method is paying already. Many of the messages addressed to the estimated 200,000 daily patrons of these conveyances, as well as those intended particularly for the help, could be broadcast in many directions to advantage. How is this for a good one:

> Make your day one of true service. In every situation confronting you today, welcome the opportunity to help and protect our patrons. Be patient. Smile.

Presumably one may believe that Archbishop Curley of Baltimore knows whereof he speaks when he intimated recently, according to the Baltimore Sun, which quotes him directly, that the Irish Republic fracas has largely been forgotten in Ireland. The Sun article read in part:

> "In Ireland," the archbishop said, "all is peace. The people generally are satisfied with the Irish Free State Government, and the Irish Republic virtually is a dead issue there.
>
> "Abandoning internecine strife, the people are putting all their energies into repairing the damage caused by the recent warfare, and building good schools and good roads. The successful prosecution of these plans has been aided by bumper crops."

A Woman's Walk in the Italian Alps

We had lingered in Riva through the hot days of July. But as August came in, and we were left almost alone with the bats in the stifling streets, the call of the mountains became more compelling. So one morning, before the sun was up, we turned away from the enchantment of Lake Garda and—neither by rail, nor by car, but more primitively on our feet—we made for the north.

With rucksack on back, staff in hand and nailed boots ringing in the deserted streets, we left the sleeping town, and mounting quickly by winding paths between gray-walled gardens and ripening orchards of apple and pomegranate, we soon reached the once fortified heights. Sunrise came as we dropped again to find the mouth of the Passo Durone.

A company of Italians going to their labors gave us "buono giorno," as they passed. And these, with a few children picking bilberries in the valley, and a goatherd busy at her milking, were the only signs of life to tell of the awakening day. So, indeed, throughout the long hours until the evening, we knew the unusual pleasure of an almost unbroken solitude.

But there is no dull monotone in the Durone Pass. For though it be insignificant as passes go, having no height of which to boast, it is singularly varied and beautiful. It leads you first to the medieval castle of Tenno, on guard above the lake; then through meadows as gay with flowers as Botticelli's "Spring," between banks of nodding cyclamen and hillsides as green as emeralds, until the deep-toned bells of a church in the valley below call you to halt at one of the country inns to be found in the arcaded streets of Tione.

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Tione kept us only for a night's rest before starting up the Val Rendena. We were not tempted to linger when we knew that this valley leads to the very foot of the red-gold dolomite Brenta on the one hand, and the gray granite and snow-capped peaks of the Adamello and Presenella on the other.

And it might be that this would be our first and last acquaintance with those giant bastions, those soaring pinnacles, those chameleon rocks which give to the dolomites their rare beauty, their specific character. The Brenta is their outpost, flung across the Adige, and thus separated from the great host which lies to the east of the river.

Pinzolo, a village at the head of the valley, kept us, so that we might explore the Brenta more closely. Doing nothing great, but by means of walks and easy climbs we became more intimate with the peaks from varying angles; and again, we dawdled by the rushing streams and among a wealth of flowers, or visited the cheese-makers in their "maiga," or stayed a night among the gay cosmopolitan crowd at Madonna di Campiglio.

On a wet day we visited the churches of Val Rendena, each of which has won a certain fame from its curious frescoes. We even went a second time to photograph the frescoes on the exterior of San Vigilio, though it meant clambering up the churchyard wall to get into position.

But such days as these, busy though they were, count merely as an interlude in our walk. Until one day, late in the month, we once more shouldered our rucksacks and started up Val di Genova, which so magnificently led us away from Pinzolo—away from the Brenta, away from the beautiful eastern route to the Mendel and Bolzano (Bozen), and up that great series of strange rock terraces down which the Sarcu hurries to make its beautiful waterfalls.

Here and there a malga in the lower valley points to the richness of its pastures; but little by little all vegetation disappears until the head of the valley lands you on a weird plateau of desolate rock, broken only by tiny lakes of still clear water, reflecting the snows and glaciers which pour down the mountain side almost to your feet.

There was no sign of life that evening. Not even a fellow traveler broke into the great silence. But the Mandrone Hut, which was our shelter for the night, knew terrible scenes during the war when—being strongly fortified and on the line of the old frontier—it changed hands again and again until it was quite destroyed.

But it is now rebuilt. And it is once more possible to spend an August night there, possibly in a weird stillness made exquisite by a summer sky. But for us came whirling blizzard, which not rarely follows a cloudless day.

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It was late in the morning before the storm abated. And little by little the clouds broke and the guide bade us start on our way. The way led over the fresh snow, through which the Alpine anemone was bravely and beautifully struggling to reappear, over the glaciers of the Pisgane Pass and down the steep side of a rock bluff to Ponte di Legno in the valley below.

It is altogether an easy pass for any with steady head and average activity, but not to be negotiated by the inexperienced without a guide. Ponte di Legno is a picturesque village, useful for a night's halt before crossing the Gavia Pass, a wild and desolate gateway to Santa Caterina, which, by the way, commands glorious views of the Ortler range and its stupendous glaciers. For the rest, it is an Italian bathing place, and once the summer camp of the famous Alpini, but we made no more than a night's stay here before marching on to Bormio.

Bormio is worth a day's visit for the sake of its twelfth century church and Renaissance frescoes, its carved doorways and painted façades. And those who have walked from Pinzolo might well choose to start from here for the Stelvio route. But we left the town to enter the Val Viola, which brought us delightfully, if steeply, to the pass of the same name.

Through scattered villages, skirting woods of chestnut and smiling fields of maize and corn, we steadily climbed up again by pine woods dark, and shining beech trees, with quaint white houses surprising with their suddenness, and the misty outlines of the pure snow mountains of the Engadine luring us on.

We walked the whole day through. Then when weariness made itself felt, the hospice of the Bernina gave us a welcome rest, until we started once more for our last pass—the Albula—before taking the homeward train at Coire.

S. B.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Oct. 8 (AP)

The General Confederation of Labor, a Socialist organization, has adopted a resolution refusing to recognize the accord announced between the General Confederation of Industry and the Confederation of Fascist Labor Unions, which was hailed as the most revolutionary step in the treatment of labor problems in Italy.

The General Confederation of Industry, representing the employers, and the Fascist labor organization agreed to recognize each other as the only bodies with which either will deal in questions of wages and employment.

The board of directors of the Scala Theater of Milan in one of their recent meetings reached the important conclusion to build a new façade to the building, and a commission of nine members has been appointed to carry out their decision. Although the interior of the Milan Opera House is decorated very magnificently, its exterior is quite plain and does not at all compare well with its present surroundings. In drawing his plans for the theater in 1776 the architect, Pier Marini, had to take into consideration the limited space in which the theater was to be built and the narrow streets that would inclose the building. Since then, however, the surrounding houses have been demolished and a new spacious piazza was made the approach to the theater. Later, high and nicely decorated palaces were built which now look down on the poor façade of the theater. Camillo Boito, the famous Italian architect, brother of the well-known composer, wished to see some improvement carried out during his lifetime, and for this purpose offered a handsome donation for the best plan of a new façade. For ten years no great results were achieved, but now that the board of directors have taken the matter in their own hands, it is expected that the Scala will soon be seen embellished with an adequate and modern front.

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The measures taken by Roberto Farinacci, general secretary of the Fascist Party, against those Fascisti whom he accuses of being deficient in the Fascist faith, do not seem to have weakened the strength of the party, and Signor Farinacci claims that Fascismo has never been stronger than it is now. He has held the position of leader of the Fascist Party for almost a year, and the figures he gives of the efficiency of Fascismo are very significant. The political forces of Fascism, as he calls them, are constituted by 9000 Fasces spread all over the country with a membership of 700,000. To these must be added 586 Fasces of women, with 25,000 members, eighteen legions of Balilla, or young Fascists, with 70,000 youths, and sixteen legions of the Advance Guard, with 90,000 members.

In spite of its apparent anti-Socialist character, Fascism has its own trade union, numbering 317 bodies with 1,800,000 members. (It is interesting to compare these figures with the total membership of the General Confederation of Labor, which in 1920, when the Socialists were at the height of their power, was close on 2,000,000.) Moreover, Fascism has a union of seamen and railwaymen, the latter being 80,000 strong, while no less than 6370 municipal bodies and sixty-eight provincial administrations are in Fascist hands. No other party in Italy has ever reached such high figures, and the superiority of Signor Mussolini's Party over any conceivable combination of opposing forces is such as to make any forced attempt to get rid of Fascism entirely improbable.

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In view of the increasing interest which Italians show in motor races, the Rome newspaper L'Epoca has launched the proposal of a yearly motor race from Paris to Rome, to be known as the Italian Royal Cup Race, in which cars of all nationalities may take part. There are already many entries, and it has been suggested to fix the departure from Paris toward the end of October, when the Alpine passes will still be practicable, and when no heavy rains are likely to occur. The race is under the patronage of King Victor, Signor Mussolini and other leading French and Italian personalities. The King of Italy has already offered an artistic cup for the winner, who can hold it as long as he is not beaten. The Italian Premier has also offered a beautiful lictor and fasces in gold.

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The newly discovered antique baths of Septimius Severus in the Via degli Avignonesi, mention of which has been made in this correspondence some time ago, have yielded a most magnificent find, the first, one might say, of great importance. It is a life-size marble statue of Minerva with a shield and a breastplate. The spear, her left arm and her head are unfortunately missing, but the whole figure and the right arm are complete. The decorations in the breastplate show the three Gorgons, with serpents on their heads instead of hair. The marble is very fine and the draping is considered excellently worked. The pose of the figure is very elegant, in pure Roman style. Probably it was meant to fill one of the niches in the baths. The statue, which has been temporarily placed in one of the show rooms of the Bragaglia Art Gallery, becomes the property of Senator Tommaso Tittoni, the President of the Senate, who is owner of the site where the find was made.

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Mountaineers will be interested to hear that according to the annual report of the Club Alpin Suisse (the Swiss Alpine Club), which was recently published, the number of shelters of the club was increased from eighty-nine to ninety-three during 1924. For the year 1926 a subsidy has been asked for thirteen shelters, out of which eleven will be new ones. The central committee suggests a subsidy for the following shelters: Ribiel (Basodino), la Chaux au Mont-Fort, Doldenhorn, Etzli, Valle Schanna (Basse-Engadine).

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The house where the famous Italian composer Gaetano Donizetti was born at Borgo Canale, in the province of Bergamo, has been acquired by the local municipal authorities, who will transform it into a museum of objects pertaining to the composer. The rooms which he inhabited and which look on a small garden will be furnished as far as possible with furniture of his period, while the museum which is now in the local Conservatory will be transferred to the upper story of the house. The Government will shortly issue a decree numbering the house among the national monuments.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prison Reform and Crime Increase

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is a feeling on the part of a large number of people that the increase of crime in most parts of the United States is due to prison reform, their idea being that if perhaps prisoners were harshly treated—some people even going so far as to believe that if prisoners were lashed or whipped—such a course would have a tendency to decrease crime. They claim, too, that the people interested in prison reform and in bettering the conditions in prisons are too fond of the men under their charge and are neglectful of their duty to the general public—"coddling" the prisoners, as it is called, taking away the fear of arrest and imprisonment, and in this way increasing criminal tendencies.

Several articles in this direction have appeared in various papers. But the contention involves a mistake. Those of us who are conscientiously doing our work for prison reform are only recommending such improvements as are entirely in the interest of the general public. The discipline in prisons is determined by the authorities, and everybody who is interested in the public welfare should be interested in our insistence upon the necessity of having high-class prison officials entirely divorced from politics.

There is a misunderstanding as to the consequences of repressive measures for the punishment of crime. Multiplication of penalties and excessive penalties for offenses never have diminished crime. There never was more crime of all kinds rife than there was in England in the middle of the eighteenth century, when 160-odd offenses were liable to the extreme penalty.

It might be interesting to reflect why the general community should be greatly interested in this subject, for in the United States alone from 200,000 to 300,000 persons yearly go into prisons, jails, reformatories and other corrective institutions, and about the same number come out. Many of those that go into prison are repeaters, having been in penal institutions before. Is it not astounding when one thinks that nearly all the people who are going into prison within the next, say, fifteen or twenty years, must already be among the general public now as children or older people?

So the general community is greatly interested and vitally affected by the treatment which prisoners receive, and by applying the right kind of treatment we can in many cases attain good results and can even bring it about that a number of those who have been in prison will give up criminal life and become good members of the community. It stands to reason that, if we so treat them while in prison that after their discharge they will be able to take care of themselves and their families and be otherwise more desirable citizens, we are benefiting society greatly.

We must create natural conditions. If we keep people in prisons under unsanitary conditions and under conditions producing mental unsoundness; if we do not give them the proper kind of work to do or such occupation that they will get used to work; if we do not induce the public to give them a chance to get employment when they come out of prison, we must expect them to go wrong.

As it is now, prisons in most cases are a loss and a heavy expense to the State. For the past six years I have been working actively, together with my associates on the New York Prison Survey Committee, to bring about better prison conditions in the State of New York. In order to make a success of it, it is necessary to have a good business man conduct the industries in the prisons and to see that the matter is sensibly and ably conducted, in order that a moderate gain, instead of a loss, can be derived from the industries in the prisons, and that out of the profit the maintenance of the prisoner can be paid, while a moderate wage is paid to him which he may use for the support of his family and out of which, perhaps, he may have something left after his discharge. We cannot expect good work without giving some remuneration for it, and I am confident that, if the matter is carried out properly and honestly, good results will follow.

New York, N. Y. ADOLPH LEWISOHN.